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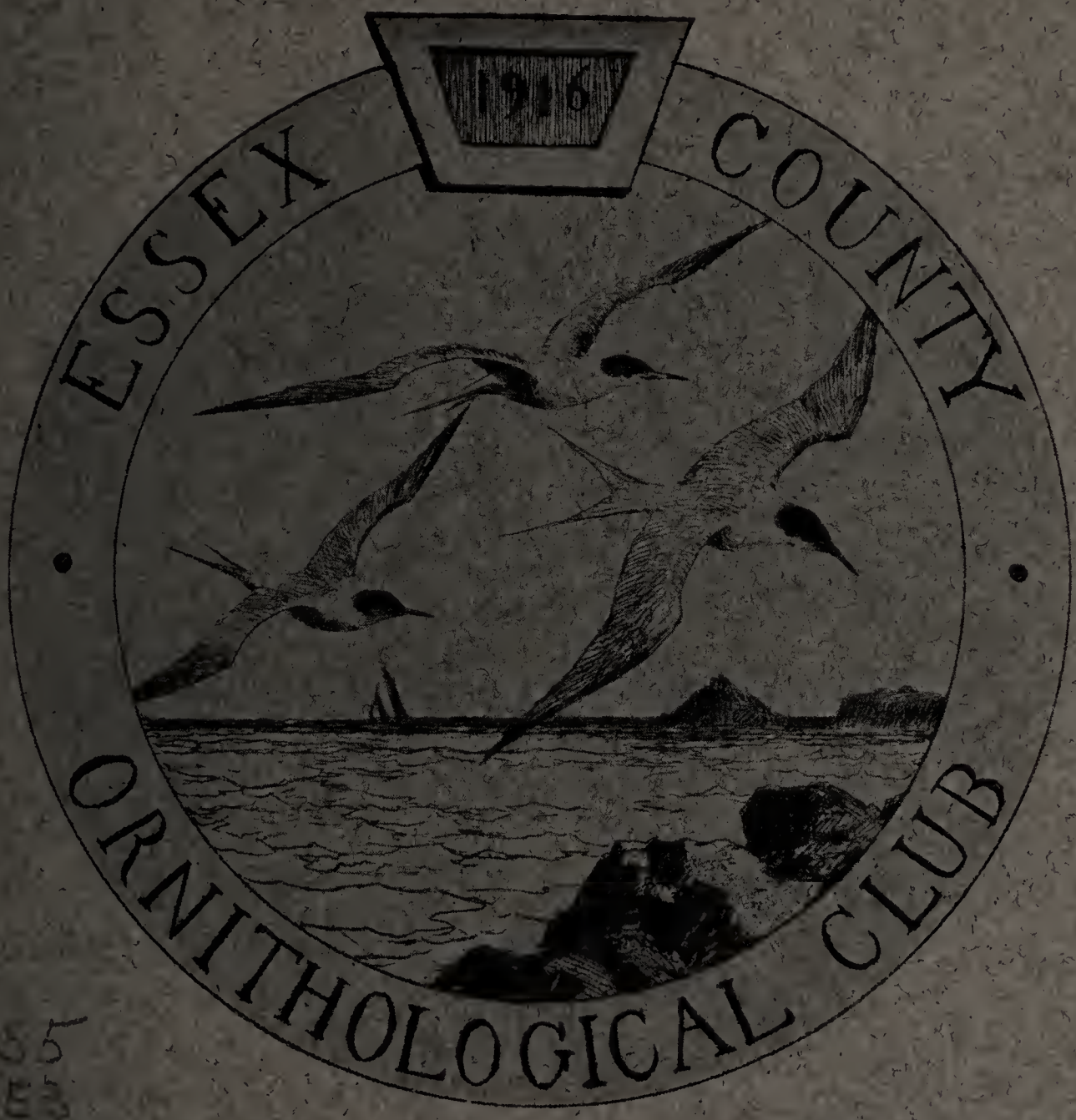

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DECEMBER, 1921

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SHELD DUCK (*Tadorna tadorna L.*)

From a photograph of the specimen taken off Annisquam, Essex County, Mass., October 5, 1921, now in the collection of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass. (*See page 68.*)

BULLETIN

OF THE

Essex County Ornithological Club

OF

Massachusetts

DECEMBER, 1921

FIFTY CENTS

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BY THE

ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS

Salem, - Massachusetts

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1921

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BULLETIN

OF THE

ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

Issued Annually in December

ARTHUR P. STUBBS, *Editor.*

CHARLES E. CHASE
WALTER G. FANNING
RODMAN A. NICHOLS
ALBERT B. FOWLER
RALPH LAWSON

DECEMBER, 1921 SALEM, MASS. VOLUME III, No. 1

FOREWORD

The Club year 1920-1921 has been one of unusual activity. Our membership has now reached seventy-five, the limit set as most suitable to our accomodations and to maintaining the intimacy and good fellowship only possible in a small club.

Two outstanding events of the year have been the purchase of a camp on the Ipswich River in Boxford as a center for field work, and the receipt of a gift from the family of the late George M. Bubier of the collection of mounted birds and ornithological literature gathered by him during his life. In order to hold these properties it was found necessary to change the legal status of the club and it is now a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts.

In April 1920, we compiled and published a pocket check list of the birds of Essex County and this list has been made available to the general public as well as to club members.

Five regular field meetings have been held and many informal gatherings at the camp. The regular meetings at the Museum have had a higher average attendance than any previous year, and this large attendance has been maintained even at meetings at which no special speaker or other feature has been scheduled.

Weather conditions during the year have been favorable for bird study, but bird movements have in several instances been erratic. During August 1920, birds were abundant especially species known to breed in this region. By September 5, this company had passed on leaving a dearth of bird life for the remainder of the fall, relieved only by one short wave composed largely of warblers which most of us missed. The open winter favored the stay with us of several species, not usually common, such as the Great Blue Heron, White-throated and Fox Sparrows, and one lone Catbird.

Spring opened early and birds began to rush northward in a manner which threatened to upset all schedules, but unfavorable weather in early May retarded this movement and a wave of warblers was seen on the Ipswich River Trip.

ARTHUR P. STUBBS.

THE WILD TURKEY IN NEW ENGLAND

GLOVER M. ALLEN.

It is now more than half a century since the last Wild Turkey was killed in New England, yet so meager are the facts recorded concerning this splendid bird within our area, that it is not now possible to trace exactly the northern and eastern limits of its range. It therefore seems worth while to bring together a few gleanings, unearthed chiefly in a search through local histories, most of which are unlikely otherwise to come to general notice, but which afford some notion of the former limits and notable resorts of Turkeys in New England.

Apparently the first mention of Turkeys in New England occurs in Samuel de Champlain's account of his voyage along these coasts. Fifteen years before the coming of the Pilgrims this bold navigator had explored and accurately charted the greater part of the shore-line from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Connecticut. In 1605 he sailed from Nova Scotia southwestward to the coast of Maine and thence followed the shore at least into Long Island Sound. "The savages," he writes (translated), "along all these coasts where we have been (i. e., from southern Maine to Connecticut) say that other birds, which are very large, come along when their corn is ripe. They imitated for us their cry, which resembles that of the (domesticated) Turkey. They showed us their feathers in several places, with which they feather their arrows, and which they put on their heads for decoration; and also a kind of hair which they have under the throat like those we have in France, and they say that a red crest falls over the beak. According to their description, they are as large as a Bustard, which is a kind of goose, (*outarde* is still used for the Wild Goose by the French Canadians) having the neck longer,

and twice as large as those with us. All these indications led us to conclude that they were Turkeys. We should have been very glad to see some of these birds, as well as their feathers, for the sake of greater certainty. . . ." The domesticated Turkey was of course well known in Europe by that time.

Although Champlain admits that he did not actually see Wild Turkeys here, they were, nevertheless, a common bird in eastern Massachusetts in the days of our forefathers, as is well attested by several of the early writers, including Wood, Josselyn, Morton and Morrell. Their testimony has been often quoted and it will suffice here to refer to the papers by A. H. Wright (Auk, 1914, vol. 31, p. 334-358, 463-473; 1915, vol. 32, p. 61-81, 207-224, 348-366) in which are collected many of these early notices.

For the period between 1700 and 1800 there is a great dearth of historical references to the natural history of New England. In the longer settled portions, large game including the Wild Turkey was rapidly decimated by the whites and by Indian hunters supplied with firearms, so that by the early part of the nineteenth century the Turkey was already gone without record from much of the territory it must formerly have occupied, and was restricted to favorable localities where small numbers held on for many years, until so reduced that they ceased to breed, and the scattered survivors, old and wary birds, were finally hunted down or died from other causes.

Northward Range in New England.

From the scanty records that remain, the northern range of the Wild Turkey can now be only approximately defined. It has been recently stated that it formerly reached Nova Scotia, but this it appears, is erroneous; and was due to a misinterpretation of Champlain's narrative, who, though he sailed from Nova Scotia, did not actually see Turkeys himself, nor hear of them until reaching the shores of the present New England.

Maine: For the state of Maine, there appear to be no

definite records. Williamson, in his "History of Maine" (1832, vol. 1, p. 150), makes the indefinite statement that "a few, however, have been shot in the western part of this state." Partly on this authority, it may be, Audubon (Ornithological Biography, 1849, vol. 5, p. 559) wrote that "some of these valuable birds are still found in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine." On *this* slender evidence the Wild Turkey retained its place in the Maine list until 1881, when Dr. Charles W. Townsend recorded (Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, 1881, vol. 6, p. 60) his discovery of a tarsal bone with the spur intact from an Indian shellheap on the east side of Mt. Desert Island. The origin of this bone will never be known, but it is safe to assume that it indicates the former presence of the bird at no very great distance, perhaps on the neighboring mainland; yet it seems unlikely that this region was well suited to the needs of the Turkey. As a bit of negative evidence, suggestive of the scarcity of Turkeys on the Maine coast, Jeffries Wyman, (Amer. Nat., 1868, vol. 1, p. 561) in his exploration of the shell-heaps at Frenchman's Bay and Crouch's Cove, Mt. Desert, and on Goose Island, Casco Bay, did not find Turkey bones, though he records them from Ipswich and Cotuit Point, Massachusetts, and they have been discovered on Treadwell's Island (Robinson, Proc. Essex Inst., 1882, vol. 14, p. 161). Nor were any Turkey bones identified by Loomis and Young in their extensive explorations of the shell-heaps at Harpswell, Calf Island, Seward Island, Winter Harbor and Sawyer's Island on the southern coast of Maine (Amer. Jour. Sci., 1912, ser. 4, vol. 34, p.17).

The Indians, as we know from the early accounts, made frequent journeys along shore and freely visited the outer islands of these coasts.

In the town of Cushing, St. George's River, Maine, there are a Turkey Point and a Turkey Cove, place-names that may imply the former presence of these birds near Penobscot Bay.

New Hampshire: The record for New Hampshire is

more satisfactory. Belknap's History of New Hampshire, published in 1792, contained much information on natural history, gathered, as the author's diary and letters show, at much expenditure of time and personal investigation. His list of birds of the State is largely nominal, and he speaks of the Wild Turkey in only the most general way. "Formerly," he says, "they were very numerous. In winter they frequented the sea shore, for the sake of picking small fishes and marine insects, which the tide leaves on the flats. . . . They are now retired to the inland mountainous country." (Belknap, J., "History of New Hampshire," 1792, vol. 3, p. 170.) Belknap resided in Concord, New Hampshire, so his remarks as to the retirement of the Turkeys into the interior mountains may mean that at Concord they had been exterminated and already, by the close of the Revolution, had become so much reduced in numbers that but few were left, and these, as contemporary records seem to show, clung to the shelter of wooded hills, back from the cleared valley country. At Concord, New Hampshire, the former presence of Turkeys is indicated by the place-names, Turkey Pond and Turkey River, the river flowing from the pond into the Merrimac. This river was so named very early in the settlement of Concord, and is mentioned in 1732, when the town was still called Rumford. In Belknap's time, 1792, the bird must have been exterminated from the vicinity. Farther north in the State, I have found no evidence of the Turkey, though it may have followed the Merrimac valley nearly to the shores of Winnipesaukee. But to the southwest they were "frequently captured by the early settlers" of Weare, New Hampshire, according to William Little's "History of Weare, N. H." (1888, p. 264). They were said to be "very shy and wary, but the Goves (who seem to have done their hunting just before the Revolution) got a large number near Weare Center; the great rock is shown where Daniel Gove shot one, east of Clinton Grove. Hunter Chase fired at one at a distance of forty rods, on Cherry Hill, broke its wing and chased it down into Hodgdon's meadow before he secured

it. One was shot on the road from East Weare to Dunbarton, and the tree from which it fell was shown for many years. The bird weighed twenty-five pounds, and it was so fat that it burst open when it struck the ground." No date is given, but apparently this was before the Revolution. In the neighboring hamlet of Francestown "wild Turkeys were occasionally seen" a century ago. In W. R. Cochran's "History of Francestown, N. H.." (1895) is the statement that "Oliver Butterfield said that he had seen them in flocks on the mountain (i. e., Crotched Mt., 2000 ft., in the Western part of Francestown), and that Dr. Farley, in 1815, brought one down from the top of the highest tree 'with one shot in the eye.' They were exceedingly cunning and wary and hard to secure." Turkeys were also found at Hancock, just to the west of Francestown, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and here, too, the surviving flocks were dependent on their keenness of sense to avoid destruction. The following passage is from Hayward's "History of Hancock": "Wild turkeys were frequently seen. Joseph Symonds, Sr., saw one or more in the road near his house (this between 1779 and 1820), Edmund Davis shot a large one near his home (No. 28) (between 1779 and 1806). They were frequently heard by the Goodhue family, who lived near Antrim line (about 1790). Their headquarters seem to have been in what was then known as 'Tophet Swamp' (now called Swamp Woods), near the line between Peterboro and Hancock.

"Simeon Lakin, Sr., who had become somewhat acquainted with their habits when a soldier (in the Revolution), determined to secure some of them. They were pretty quiet during the day, but Mr. Lakin found their roosting place and scattered unthreshed rye from this place to the cleared land near Samuel Ames' mill (No. 1). Here he built a bough house. After the turkeys were well baited, Mr. Lakin and his neighbor, Nathan Brooks, . . . went down in the night and waited for them to come out for their morning meal. With the early dawn they made their appearance, led by a staid old gobbler. Mr. Brooks was so excited that

he fired at them without taking good aim. The ball lodged in a tree; but all the injury inflicted on the turkeys was, they were *badly frightened.* Mr. Lakin afterwards was able to capture some of them in a trap." (Hayward, W.W., "History of Hancock," 1889, p. 72-73.) Unfortunately the writer of this episode gives no dates, but probably the time was about the close of the eighteenth century, when the country was yet but thinly settled. In his "History of the Town of Peterborough, N. H." (1876, p. 217), A. Smith tells us that "the wild turkey was found early in the settlement."

From these fragmentary bits it appears that Wild Turkeys formerly frequented southern New Hampshire from the coast nearly to Lake Winnipesaukee in the low country, and to the lower hills in the western part of the state.

Vermont: Much search through historical literature on Vermont has disclosed almost nothing regarding the former presence of the Wild Turkey. Zadock Thompson, in his "History of Vermont, Natural, Civil and Statistical" (1842, p. 101), includes it in his catalogue of birds with the brief and unsatisfactory remark that "a few of them, however, still continue to visit and breed upon the mounains in the southern part of the state." There is nothing to indicate that he had personal knowledge of them, and Williams, in 1794, merely included it without comment in his list (Williams, Samuel, "The Natural and Civil History of Vermont," 1794, p. 120). One may infer that neither author was familiar with the Turkey, and it had probably become nearly exterminated by the early years of the nineteenth century. Audubon's mention of it as a bird of Vermont may have been based on Williams' statement just quoted.

The specific records I have found for the bird in Vermont relate to localities in the Connecticut Valley in the southern part of the state. Rockingham is the most northerly, where in the early times "wild turkeys were sometimes shot, but they were not seen in large numbers" (Hayes, L. S., "History of Rockingham, Vt.," 1907, p. 90). At Dummerston they are said to have formed part of the sustenance of the

early settlers (Mansfield, D. L., "Vermont Hist. Mag.," 1891, vol. 5, p. 80). To the north of these places the local histories do not indicate that the Turkey existed at the time of settlement, and had it been present in any numbers it would surely have found mention in the early annals. The Connecticut Valley in Vermont was, of course, a much used route for Indian, French and English expeditions to and from Canada, so that game was early driven out. If the Turkey ever inhabited southwestern Vermont there appears now to be no evidence of it.

Thus it may reasonably be inferred that the Wild Turkey in former times ranged along the seacoast of New England at least to the Kennebec region and probably to Penobscot Bay, if not to Mt. Desert, in a narrow belt along the shore. From southern Maine it probably extended across to the Merrimac River in New Hampshire, and followed its side valleys to the foothills in the western part of the State. It went as far north as Concord, and perhaps farther towards Winnipesaukee. Present evidence does not show that it was found in Vermont much beyond the southernmost part of the Connecticut Valley and the adjacent hills. The limit of its range thus corresponds roughly to that of the transition faunal area, and was possibly more or less coextensive with the area over which red and white oaks were sufficiently abundant to furnish food in reasonable quantity. Possibly the apparent absence of the Turkey from most of Vermont is explicable through the comparative scarcity of oaks, whose place in the more limy soil seems to be in part taken by sugar maples, beech and butternut.

Place-Names.

Though the Wild Turkey has gone from our forests, the tradition of it remains in the place-names which were undoubtedly given through the association of the bird with the locality in early days. In Maine there are a Turkey Point and Turkey Cove at Cushing, St. George's River, previously mentioned. In New Hampshire, Turkey Pond and its stream, Turkey River, near Concord, have already

been spoken of. In Massachusetts are sundry Turkey Hills, as at Newburyport, Ipswich and Hingham on the coast; at Arlington, a few miles inland, and Lunenburg and Rutland in Worcester County. The present Fitchburg, formerly a part of Lunenburg, was first called by the white settlers, Turkey Hill, "on account of the great number of wild turkeys which frequented the place for their favorite food of chestnuts and acorns there abounding" (Barber, J. W., Historical Collections, Massachusetts, 1840, p. 565). In Hampshire County there is a Turkey Hill, in Westhampton. Felt, in his "History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton," 1834, says that the name Turkey Shore, still borne by the right bank of the Ipswich River within and below the town of Ipswich, was in use in 1635. Undoubtedly it was a favorite resort for Turkeys in those days. Samuel Sewall, in 1695, mentions in his diary one John Brown and family "of Turkey Hill," probably Ipswich, showing that the names were early esablished. There is a Turkey Meadow at Hingham and one at Melrose. In Paxton is a Turkey Hill Pond, and a Turkey Hill Brook runs through Paxton and Spencer. In the northern part of Hampden County, tradition has it that Gobble Mountain, in Chester, "took its name from the quantity of wild turkeys which were once found there" (Hallock, Chas., Forest and Stream, 1889, vol. 33, p. 124).

In Connecticut there are Turkey Hills at Berlin, Haddam and Orange. The journal of Ebenezer Wild (Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc., Dec. 2, 1890, vol. 6, p. 89) mentions, in 1777, stopping at a place called Turkey Hills, just east of Simsbury, Connecticut, while on a military expedition.

The connection of the Wild Turkey with the hills is perhaps clear enough. The elevation of such eminences gave the wary birds an extended view in case of pursuit by hunters from below. Then too, and particularly the oaks and chestnuts, on the nuts of which they delighted to feed in the hunting season, are hillside trees, clinging to the slopes in preference to the bottom lands. For it is likely that the northward range of the Wild Turkey in New England was more or less co-extensive with the area over which

these trees were sufficiently abundant to afford an important element in the food supply.

Extermination in New England.

So gradual was the disappearance of the Turkey in this northern corner of its range, that no particular attention was paid to the fact that it was losing ground. No one knows when the last one was killed in Maine, for though Audubon in 1849 (Ornithological Biography, vol. 5, p. 559) mentions it as a bird of that State in the 40's, it is probable that he spoke from hearsay only. In New Hampshire it apparently survived to about the same period, though for this there is little evidence beyond the statement of Dr. Samuel Cabot, at a meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, held August 17, 1842, "that the Turkey is said to be extinct in the northeastern part of the United States, but the fact is otherwise. Dr. Cabot purchased one in the market, brought from New Hampshire. It is common in the western part of New York State" (Cabot, S., Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1841-44, vol. 1, p. 80). It must have already gone from Vermont for it seems likely that Dr. Cabot would have known of it had it still existed there. Audubon, it will be recalled, had purchased "a few fine males" in the Boston Market in the winter of 1832-33, showing that they were sent there for sale, perhaps from Maine, New Hampshire, central Massachusetts or New York. In Connecticut they were said to be plentiful in 1780, and occasionally seen as late as 1790 (Field, D. D., "A statistical account of the county of Middlesex in Connecticut," 1819, p. 19). Timothy Dwight, who, when president of Yale, delighted to spend his summers in travels through the surrounding country, writes in 1821, that the Wild Turkeys are "much larger and much finer than those which are tame. They are, however, greatly lessened in their numbers, and in the most populous parts of the country are not very often seen." He is evidently speaking here of New England in general, and later he says of New Haven, that it is built on a plain of which "formerly the surface was

covered with shrub-oaks; and wild turkeys and partridges were found in great numbers" (Dwight, Timothy, "Travels in New England and New York," 1821, vol. 1, pp. 55, 183).

The last Wild Turkey in Connecticut, however, was probably killed some years before; at all events, Linsley, whose knowledge of local natural history was exceptional, wrote in 1843, "The last wild Turkey that I have known in Connecticut was taken by a relation of mine about thirty years since (i. e., about 1813) on Totoket Mountain, in Northford. It was overtaken in a deep snow, and thereby outrun. It weighed, when dressed, twenty-one pounds" (Linsley, J. H., Amer. Jour. Sci. and Arts, 1843, vol. 44, p. 264).

Massachusetts was the last stronghold of the Wild Turkey in New England. In the eastern part of the State the latest record seems to be that given by William Brewster (Mem. Nuttall Orn. Club, 1906, No. 4, p. 175) of an old cock that frequented the Concord region, somewhere about 1808 to 1815. So wary was this bird that none of the "gunners of that day ever succeeded in getting a fair shot at it." It was in the country along the Connecticut Valley in western Massachusetts that the Wild Turkey longest survived in New England. In Franklin County, at the north end of the valley in this state, Brewer recorded that "specimens of the Wild Turkeys have been taken . . . as late as 1842, but railroads have since completed their extinction" (Brewer, T. M., Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, 1878, vol. 3, p. 139). It is probably on the authority of the same author that the statement is made in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's "History of North American Birds" (Land Birds, 1874, vol. 3, p. 405) that "within a few years individuals have been shot in Montague, Mass., and in other towns in Franklin County." In the town of Whately, in the southern part of the county, Temple (History of the Town of Whately, Mass., 1872, p. 54) records that "Wild Turkeys were not uncommon in 1795." It is likely, however, that the date 1842 marks nearly the time when the last Turkey was killed in Franklin County. Later dates refer probably to Hampshire County, next to the south. Here, in the wilder parts

of Mt. Holyoke range, a few Turkeys persisted till a comparatively late date. A quarter century ago, there were "men living in the town of Hatfield (just north of Hadley), Hampshire County, . . . who, when they were young men (not boys) have seen wild Turkeys in the woods of this town," wrote A. C. Sikes in Forest and Stream (1889, vol. 33, p. 167). This would probably have been in 1840 to 1850. These outlying birds were gradually thinned out until there were none remaining, except on the Mt. Holyoke range. They seem to have been exterminated from Berkshire County by 1829 at least, and may never have been very common in its higher and more hilly regions. The following passage from Judd's History of Hadley, adds several interesting items to the history of the bird in the immediate region. "Wild Turkeys were abundant in this and other colonies. No notice of them is found in the towns on Connecticut River previous to 1700. The Pynchons (early proprietors and fur traders at Springfield) did not buy nor sell them. They naturally frequented the oak, chestnut and beech forests more than the pine lands, the former furnishing the most food. Wild Turkeys were sold in Hartford (Conn.) about 1711, at 1s. and 1s. 4d. each, and in Northampton in 1717 at 1s. 4d. From 1730 to 1735 the price of those dressed was, in Northampton, equal to one and one-half penny per pound, in lawful money; they weighed from 5 to 15 pounds. In 1766, the price was 2½ pence; in 1788, 3 pence; a few years after 1800, 4 to 6 pence; and about 1820, 10 to 12½ cents.

"In the last century (1701-1800) Turkeys were hunted on (Mt.) Holyoke and in other places in the old township of Hadley. Deer hunters were also Turkey hunters. Turkeys were killed after 1800, but they were not as plenty as on the west side of the river. Thaddeus Birge, of Northampton, supposes that he shot about 100 Turkeys between 1803 and 1820, and none of them on (Mt.) Tom; and the late Oliver Warner killed a large number in those years. Others killed many on Tom. Wild Turkeys continued on Tom and Holyoke longer than elsewhere. There were a flock on

(Mt.) Tom in 1842, a few in 1845, and a single turkey in 1851. A few remained on (Mt.) Holyoke nearly as long. All are gone. . . .

"I have been told that many years since, the initials of several Hadley Turkey-hunters might be seen in the bark of a white birch tree near the path over Holyoke, called by the hunters, Turkey Pass.

"About 1800, when a boy, I often saw small flocks of Wild Turkeys in the woods near my father's; observed their tracks in the snow in the winter, and heard their gobbling in the spring.

"The old writers of several colonies tell large stories about the weight of some Wild Turkeys, reporting it to be from 40 to 50 pounds. Vanderdonck, more moderate, says fat ones weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. In Northhampton, Mr. Birge killed only two or three that weighed 24 pounds, and Mr. Warner's largest weighed only 18 pounds. These weights were before the Turkeys were dressed." (Judd, Sylvester, "History of Hadley, Mass.," 1863, p. 358-359.)

From evidence gathered by Robert O. Morris ("Birds of Springfield and Vicinity," 1901, p. 43), the last Wild Turkey known to have been killed in Massachusetts was in 1852. That a few still lingered and finally disappeared may well have been the case, though of this there is slight proof. In a brief note to Forest and Stream, in 1889, vol. 33, p. 346, Milton P. Pierce writes, "Thirty years ago Wild Turkeys were frequently reported to have been seen on Mt. Tom." This, if his words are to be taken at face value, would have been in 1859, seven years after Mr. Morris' last date. Pierce recounts the experience of a friend who saw one fly across from Mt. Holyoke, but omits the date. He then writes: "Soon after the first battle of Fredericksburg, which must have been twenty-six years ago (1863), I came up from our regiment . . . to friends at Easthampton, at the foot of the western slope of Mt. Tom. The day I was there a party from East Hampton went to Mount Tom hunting for gray squirrels, and upon their return reported having

flushed a large wild turkey, which flew away toward Mount Holyoke. This was the last occasion of a Wild Turkey having been seen that has come to my personal notice. . . ." Unsatisfactory as this bit of testimony is, there is perhaps more than an even chance that one or two old and wary birds lingered in this favorite haunt a decade after Mr. Morris' last recorded capture, for, as he says, it was then believed that "others were still there," and the country was fairly wild in those days.

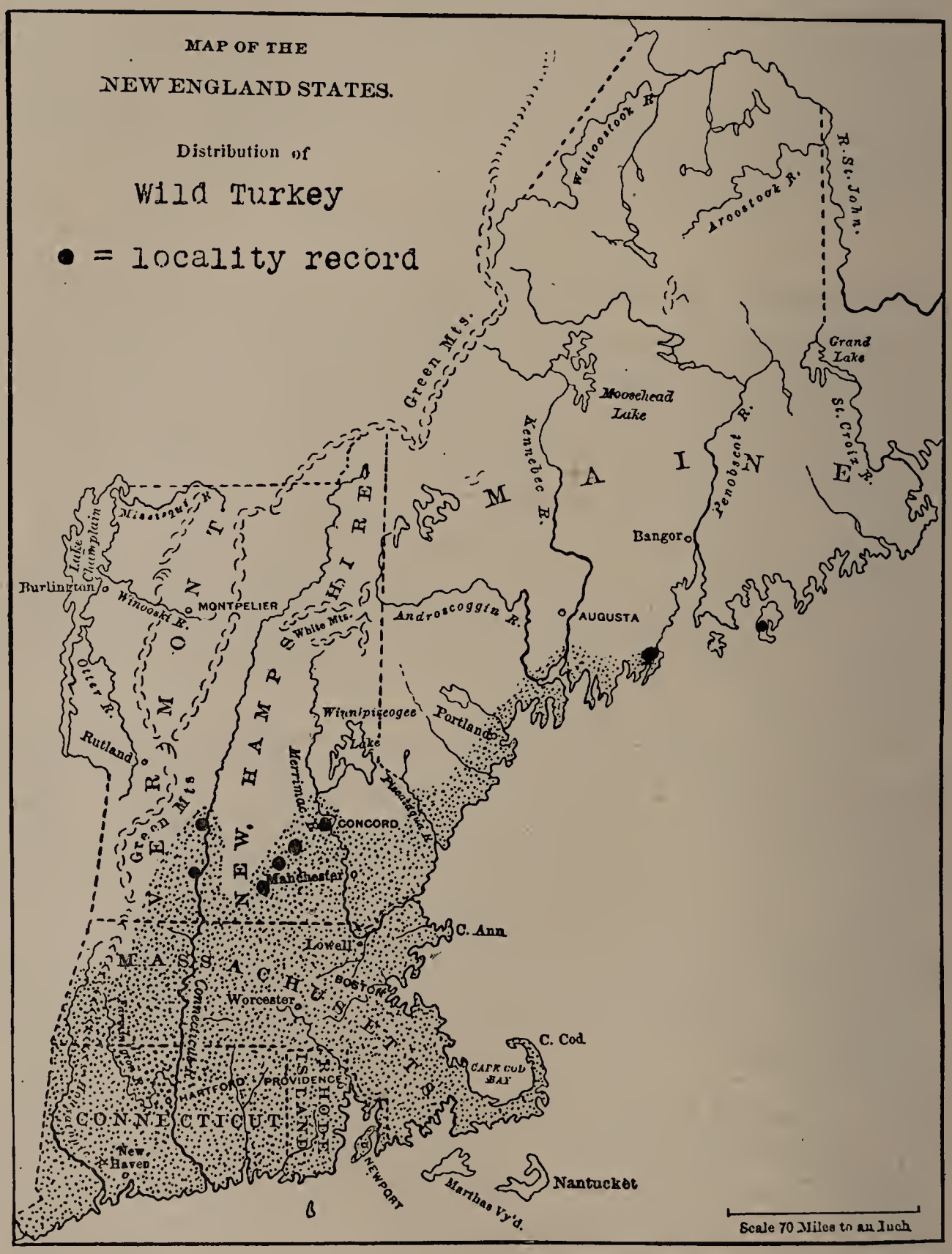
Specimens Extant.

Common as was the Wild Turkey a century ago, but few New England specimens have been preserved. In the Peabody Museum at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, is a mounted bird, killed in 1847 on Mt. Tom, Massachusetts. It was received with a collection of mounted birds, made by W. D. Whitney of Northampton.

There is also a fine cock bird, mounted, in the Amherst College Museum, at Amherst, Mass. It was killed on Mt. Tom and is stated (Sikes, A. C., Forest and Stream, 1889, vol. 33, p. 167) to have been the last wild bird taken in that locality.

In the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology are four Wild Turkey skins, bearing the printed label, "Massachusetts" or "Eastern Massachusetts, Louis Agassiz." In manuscript on each label are the words, "Boston Market," and on one is the date 1847. These birds were doubtless obtained by Professor Agassiz in the Boston Market some years before the founding of the Museum, but whether or not they actually came from Massachusetts is questionable.

In response to an inquiry, Dr. H. C. Oberholser, of the U. S. National Museum, tells me that there are no New England Wild Turkeys in the collections at Washington, so that those just mentioned appear to be the only New England specimens extant.


MAP OF THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES.
Distribution of
Wild Turkey
● = locality record
Walloostook R.
Aroostook R.
R. St. John.
Grand Lake
St. Croix R.
Penobscot R.
Kennebec R.
Moosehead Lake
Green Mts.
MAINE
Bangor
AUGUSTA
Androscoggin R.
White Mts.
Winnipiseogee Lake
Portland
Piscataqua R.
Merrimac R.
CONCORD
Manchester
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
Green Mts.
Otter R.
Rutland
Winooski R.
MONTPELIER
Burlington
Lake Champlain
Missisquoi R.
C. Ann
Lowell
BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS
Worcester
Connecticut R.
C. Cod
CAPE COD BAY
HARTFORD
PROVIDENCE
RHODE ISLAND
NEWPORT
CONNECTICUT
New Haven
Nantucket
Marthas Vy'd.
Scale 70 Miles to an Inch

THE STATUS OF CERTAIN DUCKS AT WENHAM LAKE.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS.

In the period covered by my Wenham Lake shooting records, 1899 to 1920 inclusive, there are twenty years in which accurate notes have been kept of all water-fowl seen and shot at the Lake during the autumn flight. Previous to 1899 only scattering records are available. During the year 1911 no shooting was done, and that year marks the only break in an otherwise continuous set of observations.

Although most of the ducks seen in Essex County are common species and of no special interest to ornithologists, I have thought it worth while to summarize the whole twenty years, because the exact status of any species at a particular time and place is worth putting on record, no matter how common it may be.

As all water-fowl are subject to natural fluctuation in numbers, besides the changes in status due to the spread of population pressing upon breeding grounds, and to over-shooting, it will be necessary in the future to have very comprehensive state reports of the total number of ducks and game birds taken during any open season. Indeed Game Commissioners are already beginning to consider this matter, and several states have accomplished something already, but Pennsylvania and Minnesota have gone farthest in requiring detailed reports from every license holder. Such reports are, of course, in respect to the totals, wholly inaccurate, for only a small percentage of shooters have thus far actually handed in the required list: but an attempt has been made in these two states to estimate the total amount of game taken, and these first attempts are of especial interest. The *relative* numbers

of the different species are perhaps the most valuable contributions from these state reports. Our own state should certainly require license holders to report, because much material of value may be accumulated for the future. If a Federal license to hunt migratory birds is authorized in the future, as now seems probable, very valuable data might be obtained. For instance, any downward tendency of a species could be immediately discovered, without waiting until it had reached the danger point before applying the remedy. If real information as to the status of a given species were available, it would be far easier to convince the sportsmen, as well as those who make our laws, of the necessity for protection, or in some cases for the removal of protection. At present we have to work more or less in the dark, and we are in constant danger of having some valuable or beautiful species alarmingly depleted before the fact becomes generally appreciated.

New England is peculiarly situated in respect to the migration of most of our ducks. In fact there is no other part of the United States where Western bred ducks, and this of course means nine-tenths of all our ducks, are so poorly represented. Only on occasional years do more than a few straggling specimens of Mallards, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Canvas-back, Red-head and Widgeon appear; still less well represented are Shovelers, Gadwalls, and Ring-necked Scaups. It therefore gives the Essex County sportsman a real thrill of interest when he picks up one of these strangers from the West, who ordinarily pass us far to the West and South on their well traveled routes through the Great Lakes, and Southeastward to Virginia and the Carolinas.

Now a word as to the seasons covered by the records. That of 1899 was short and began late, from October 28th to December 10th. Nearly all the others extended from September 20th to 28th into mid-November. In one year observations were started as early as September 6th, and in another year on September 13th. On three different seasons the records reached well into December (December

11th latest.) The average date of starting was September 22nd, and of ending, November 22nd. When many ducks were passing, watch was fairly continuous, at least from dawn until nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and often nearly all day. When few birds were moving much less time was spent at the "stand," perhaps only two or three hours in the morning, and part of the afternoon.

It is unnecessary here to describe the locality where these records were made. All observations refer to Wenham Lake in Essex County, Massachusetts. The years 1900 to 1909 have already been tabulated, and were made the subject of a paper in the Auk for 1911 (page 188). The several occurrences of the European Widgeon were noted in the same journal for 1920 (page 288), and Dr. C. W. Townsend has embodied some of the records in his Birds of Essex County and his Supplement. What follows will, however, give a clearer idea of the exact status of the different species over a longer period. For each species I shall give the actual per cent of the whole number, a figure based entirely on the number of individuals shot. This will be followed by the same figure corrected to more nearly represent the numbers of the species present, as suggested by Mr. Aldo Leapold in some notes on ducks published in the Condor. For instance, only sixteen Blue-winged Teal were shot in the whole twenty years, or about one half of one per cent of the total number of all ducks. This is obviously far too low a figure, for at least one hundred and fifty-five others were seen and when we take into account the fact that this early migrant passes through our region mostly before September 20th, we realize that the number shot does not at all represent the actual status of the species at this point. Take the Golden-eye as another example: this species is very common in the Lake in late November and in December, particularly after the shooting is over, so that the total number of one hundred and forty-three (or five per cent) is really far too small. Another factor to be considered here is the wildness of the Golden-eye itself, which enables most of them to escape the lure of wooden

or live decoys. The readiness with which the different ducks come to decoys must always be taken into account. In the Wenham records all birds *seen* were recorded, whenever identification was possible, as well as those that were shot, so that there is ample data for a *corrected status figure.*

An account of each species will be given separately, and then the results summarized in the form of a status table.

ANAS PLATYRHYNCHOS.

The Mallard is an irregular but not exactly a rare migrant through Essex County. Thirty-nine were taken in all, or one and three-tenths per cent. Twelve others were identified, but of course there may and probably were a few more with Black Ducks, flying by, too far away to make out. The best Mallard year was 1901, during which fifteen were secured. In the period 1899 to 1904, thirty-one Mallards were taken, as against only eight for the years 1905 to 1920. This is rather interesting, as Mallards throughout the East have shown a greater tendency than Black Ducks to fall off in numbers, due no doubt to their breeding grounds having been much more seriously interfered with. The corrected status of the Mallard is probably not far from one per cent of all ducks. The reason, however, is probably to be found in the fact that the period 1901—1905 was for some reason more productive of migrants from the West than any like period since then.

ANAS RUBRIPES RUBRIPES
and
ANAS RUBRIPES TRISTIS.

The Black Duck, by far the commonest species, comprised thirty-eight per cent of all ducks shot. There were eleven hundred and ninety-six taken at the "stand," and several times that number seen in the pond, or flying by. Inasmuch as Black Ducks decoy more readily to a blind on the shore, than do some of the diving-ducks, a larger proportion

of those alighting in the pond are taken. The corrected status would be perhaps nearer thirty per cent.

Flocks of Black Ducks comprising more than fifteen or twenty are very rarely seen here, the usual number coming to decoys ranging from three to eight. Single stragglers are very common. Larger flocks are occasionally seen going by in a general northeast to southwest direction, strung out in the typical "wavering line" formation, characteristic of most ducks while actually on migration. During heavy northeast storms in late November a few always come in from the seacoast during a very high tide, but these birds are far wilder than those taken during the flight and they seldom give one a shot.

The actual proportion of the two races as they appear in birds taken at Wenham has not been determined.

Extreme types of *A. rubripes rubripes* certainly do not comprise more than ten per cent of the total. Old male specimens of Black Ducks are rather rare before October 10th or 15th, the early flight birds being apparently composed for the most part of females and young. The total number of these ducks observed has not been added up. In the year 1904, three hundred and sixty-three were seen, besides one hundred and thirty-two that were shot.

CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS.

The Gadwall is one of the very rarest of all ducks at Wenham, and the only record is for one taken on October 29th, 1904. There were other records for Essex County that same year mentioned by Dr. Townsend in his first edition of the Birds of Essex County.

MARECA PENELOPE.

The European Widgeon is now represented among the Wenham ducks by twelve specimens, taken as follows: two in 1903, two in 1904, one in 1912, two in 1914, three in 1916, one in 1920, (Auk 1911 p. 192 and 1920, p. 288).

The last specimen for 1920 has not been previously reported. It was taken October 19th. It appears that these Widgeon comprise the large proportion of twenty per cent of all Widgeon taken at Wenham, which is a fact of considerable interest, and suggests that our European visitors come from the northeast. All specimens taken are those of immatures, and no other individuals have been noted. The dates are as follows: October 17, 1903, November 15, 1904, October 24, 1912, November 21, 1914, October 20th and November 2, 1916, October 19, 1920. These dates are somewhat later than those for American Widgeon, which fall for the most part between October 1st and October 20th, with only two or three November occurrences.

MARECA AMERICANA.

The Baldpate represents about two per cent of all ducks shot at Wenham, sixty having been taken in all, and comparatively few others noted. It is an uncommon early autumn migrant, mostly passing between October 5th and 20th, although there is one record for September 13th, 1904, and one for November 18th, 1903. No full plumage males have ever been taken or seen, and it seems that nearly all specimens which come this far out of their usual course are the young of the year. Baldpate taken here are not usually in good condition, and are far inferior to the same birds when they become localized on some suitable feeding ground. They were taken on eleven of the twenty years, 1904 being the highest season, with seventeen. During the first eleven years, 1899 to 1909, fifty-two appear on the records, as against only eight for the period 1910 to 1920. It might be mentioned again in this connection that the years 1901 to 1905 were rather remarkable for the numbers of Western bred ducks which appeared. These years, especially 1901, were exceptionally good duck years in the Great Lake region, and at Currituck, North Carolina.

NETTION CAROLINENSE.

The Green-winged Teal is a rather rare late autumn migrant. Only thirty-eight specimens, or a little over one per cent of the total have been taken, while thirty more were noted. If anything, this teal appears rather more frequently during the last ten years than in the previous decade. From 1899 to 1909 only ten were shot, and two others seen. While from 1910 to 1920, twenty-eight were shot, and twenty-eight others identified. This is in spite of the fact that records have not been kept so late in the autumn during recent years as formerly. The dates of arrival for the Green-winged Teal are mostly in November, but there is one record for September 25th, 1916, one for October 1, 1912, and one for October 7th, 1916.

QUERQUEDULA DISCORS.

The Blue-winged Teal is rarely seen on the Lake, chiefly because this species keeps to marshes, both salt and fresh, and to mud-holes and swamps. Besides, the greater number migrate so early (September 1st to 20th) that there is small chance of seeing many during the period when most of the shooting is done. Only sixteen have been taken, or one-half of one per cent. However, one hundred and fifty-five others have either come into the Lake or been seen flying over. Therefore the actual corrected status should probably be placed at from three to five per cent.

As is well known, the Blue-winged Teal has suffered more depletion in New England than any other duck, except the Wood-duck, but the present delay in opening the shooting season may tend to bring back the large flights which enlivened our coastal swamps and marshes fifty years ago.

SPATULA CLYPEATA.

The Shoveler appears to be not quite so rare as the Gadwall, as five have been taken, as follows: one on October 8th, 1901, one on November 6th, 1903 and three on October 15th 1910.

DAFILA ACUTA.

The Pintail, being a very early migrant, besides being extremely wild, and seldom enticed near live decoys, makes up a very small proportion of the total, only twenty-nine, or, one per cent having been actually taken. However, eighty-four others are noted on the records, and if we take into account the numbers which must have passed before the stand was opened, we will have to correct the above figure to between three and five per cent. The year 1901 appears to be the best Pintail year, as nine were shot, and twenty-five others noted. The next best year is 1902 with six taken. Pintail were shot on eleven of the twenty years.

AIX SPONSA.

Only nine Wood-ducks were taken, and few others noted, besides a few local birds that were attracted to my farm by captive specimens. Wood-ducks migrate too early to appear often on my log, and they nearly always avoid live decoys. They seldom alight in the open water of a large lake, and hence are only seen on rare occasions.

MARILA AMERICANA.

The Red-head is an irregular, although not very uncommon duck at Wenham. One hundred and three have been taken, or three and one half per cent, and forty-nine others identified. The true status of the species in Essex County should probably be under, rather than over three per cent; as Red-heads decoy readily, and if they come to the pond, nearly always give a shot, unless actually frightened away. Red-heads were taken on sixteen of the twenty years, the largest numbers being twenty-nine in 1901, twenty-two in 1903, and eighteen in 1908. They have fallen off in abundance at Wenham in the past ten years; for only twenty have been taken, as against eighty-three for the first ten years. Fewer also have been seen. Here again, during the years 1901—1903 when other Western-bred ducks were common, most of the Red-heads were shot.

MARILA VALISINERIA.

Canvas-backs are extremely rare ducks at Wenham, but not so rare as Gadwall, Shoveler, or Ring-necked Scaup. Thirteen have been taken or about four-tenths of one per cent. These ducks were taken in six of the twenty seasons, the dates being as follows: November 13th, 1902, November 4th, 1905, November 3rd, 1909, November 1st, 1914 and November 14th, 1916.

MARILA MARILA.

The Greater Scaup is not a common species on Wenham Lake. During the nine years when this and the Lesser Scaup were recorded separately, only thirty-three were taken, as against two hundred and thirty-two of the Lesser. Thus the big Scaup probably occurs in the proportion of about fourteen per cent to the Lesser Scaup. As the total number of Scaup of both species taken is five hundred and ten, the probable number of Greater is about seventy-one. This represents a status of two and four-tenths per cent. Of course the Greater Scaup as we see him here is largely a coastal bird, and a late migrant. This figure would have to be greatly increased to represent actual numbers in the County, but it is probably very nearly right for the species in fresh water, near the coast.

MARILA AFFINIS.

The Lesser Scaup is the second most abundant duck. Out of the total number of five hundred and ten of both species, it is probable that at least four hundred and thirty-nine were of this species, as explained under the last species. Thus the small Scaup is about eighty-six per cent of all Scaups, and fifteen per cent of the total ducks shot. As they come very easily to decoys, and often in compact flocks, it may be that fifteen per cent is really too large to represent the actual status. Probably ten to twelve per cent would be more nearly correct. The appearance of this duck is very regular and varies scarcely more

than a few days from year to year, the average being about October 12th. In fact it appeared on the 12th on five different years, and on the 11th for three other years. The typical flock of Lesser Scaup is eight to twelve birds but there are often singles, or two or three together. They are sometimes mixed with flocks of Red-heads.

MARILA COLLARIS.

The Ring-necked Duck is a real rarity, and only three have been taken, as follows: October 6th and 26th, 1907, and October 13th, 1908. It is possible that one or two Ring-necks may have been classified as Scaups, among birds which I did not see, but I think this is doubtful.

CLANGULA CLANGULA AMERICANA.

The Golden-eye is a very common bird in the Lake after the end of October, but it is not often shot. By mid-November, or in December if there is open water, there are usually a few local birds collected in the pond, which go back and forth to salt water, morning and evening, spending the day here. One hundred and forty-three of these ducks were shot, but a great many more were seen, and the records were often stopped before this late migrant became common. The status is therefore five per cent, but the corrected status should be about six to eight per cent.

Barrow's Golden-eye has not been identified.

CHARITONETTA ALBEOLA.

The Buffle-head is only a moderately common species, and does not appear as often as it used to. It comprises less than three per cent of all ducks shot, eighty individuals having been taken. A great many more were seen, as these little ducks were often allowed to go safely away. This species does, however, show a distinct falling off in numbers: fifty-one in the first decade, as against twenty-seven in the last.

HARELDA HYEMALIS.

The Old Squaw comes rarely to the Lake and then only in severe gales. Four have been taken, and forty-six others identified. Most of these last were simply hunting around for shelter during a storm, and often did not alight, or only stayed on the Lake for a few minutes. These are such strictly salt water ducks that they seem to have an instinctive fear of small lakes.

OIDEMIA AMERICANA.
OIDEMIA DEGLANDI.
OIDEMIA PERSPICILLATA.

The three Scoters are poorly represented among the ducks shot, one hundred and twenty-three in all, or four per cent. Note of the species was not always made but I think they occur in the Lake in about the following proportion: American Scoter five per cent, White-winged Scoter seventy per cent, Surf Scoter twenty-five per cent. Sometimes considerable flights of Scoters are seen passing over, high up.

ERISMATURA JAMAICENSIS.

The Ruddy used to be one of the commonest ducks on the Lake, easily second to the Black Duck, but it shows a very real decrease. The total number is four hundred and thirty-one, or over fourteen per cent of all ducks, but I think this is really too high, and should be reduced to ten or twelve per cent, for various reasons; chief of which is the unsuspicious nature of the bird. For the first decade, three hundred and twelve were shot, and one hundred and forty-nine others noticed. In the last decade only one hundred and one were taken and forty-three others seen. Thus there appears to be a decrease of nearly seventy per cent. One factor, namely, the great increase in street-lighting in the neighborhood of the Lake, may have had some deterant effect in recent years; for of course all Ruddies come into the Lake at night, or just at the break of day.

MERGUS AMERICANUS.

The American Merganser, or Goosander, is a common species late in the autumn, but full plumaged males are rarely seen, as they migrate very late. About forty-eight appear on the records, or one and one-half per cent. The true status of the bird is really greater, from two to four per cent probably, as they are common in the Lake after the shooting is over, and even when present, not many are shot. Mergansers of both species have occasionally been listed as "sheldrake," so that the exact number of this and the following species is not absolutely certain.

MERGUS SERRATOR.

The Red-breasted Merganser is not a common species, and only about fifteen have been taken. They are too much of a salt water bird during the autumn flight.

LOPHODYTES CUCULLATUS.

The Hooded Merganser is one of the species that has shown a decided decrease in the past ten years. It is represented by fifty-eight specimens, or two per cent, but should really appear in a greater proportion, perhaps four per cent, as they were not always shot at. For the first decade forty five were shot and forty-seven others seen. For the last decade thirteen only were shot and twenty-seven others observed. This seems to represent a decrease of fifty or sixty per cent. A general decrease of this bird is of course a well-known fact, and was noted long ago by William Brewster in his field notes at Umbagog Lake, Maine.

BRANTA CANADENSIS CANADENSIS.

The observations on geese are of no particular interest as the stand was often closed before the largest migration took place. The appearance of geese at Wenham is irregular, and far less are seen than at points south of Boston, because this locality lies too far west. Nevertheless there is good evidence of an increase in geese here, just as there is along their main pathway between Boston and the base of Cape Cod (see Auk 1921 p. 271).

BRANTA BERNICLA GLAUCOGASTRA.

Only one specimen of the Brant has ever been seen at Wenham. This was a single bird taken during a very severe northeast storm on November 17th, 1920.

SUMMARY:

The status as found from the actual number taken of each species appears in the first column of the following table. The corrected status, which more nearly represents the actual numbers present at Wenham Lake, is seen in the second column.

	Status	Corrected Status
Mallard	.013	.01
Black Duck	.38	.30
Gadwall	.0003	.0003
European Widgeon	.004	.004
Baldpate	.02	.02
Green-winged Teal	.013	.013
Blue-winged Teal	.005	.03-.05
Shoveler	.002	.002
Pintail	.01	.03-.05
Wood Duck	.003	.003
Red-head	.035	.025
Canvas-back	.004	.004
Greater Scaup	.024	.024
Lesser Scaup	.15	.10-.12
Ring-necked Duck	.001	.001
Golden-eye	.05	.06-.08
Buffle-head	.03	.03
Old-squaw	.001	.001
American Scoter White-winged Scoter Surf Scoter	.04	.04-.08
Ruddy Duck	.151	.10-.12
American Merganser	.015	.02-.04
Red-breasted Merganser	.005	.005
Hooded Merganser	.02	.04

SPRING DUCKS.

The spring is a period of comparatively little interest at Wenham. Both Golden-eye and American Mergansers are common, increasingly so on account of the stopping of spring shooting, and their display activities can often be seen. Nearly all other species, except the Black Duck, are practically absent, and even this last is seldom seen on the open Lake, because in March and April the river marshes are covered with water and there is plenty of more attractive ground.

OTHER WATER BIRDS AT WENHAM LAKE.

Grebes.

Holbœll's Grebe is a rare visitor to the Lake, the Horned Grebe is uncommon but not rare, and the Pied-billed is very common.

Loons.

The Loon is very commonly seen flying over at a great height during late September and early October, crossing Cape Ann in a general northeast to southwest direction. A few come to the Lake. During the past two summers a single Loon has remained in the Lake for a considerable period, something that was never noted before. The Red-throated Loon has only come to the Lake a few times, and one or two have been shot.

Gulls.

The Great Black-back is extremely rare at Wenham, the Herring Gull very plentiful, while the Common Tern has been seen only once, as nearly as I can remember.

Petrels.

Leach's Petrel has been taken once and seen two or three times.

Comorant.

The Comorant is very often seen flying over, and commonly enough a few single birds come to the Lake. The earliest record I have for Comorants migrating over-land at this point is for August 24, 1921.

Shore Birds.

It might be of interest to mention the status of the various waders which are seen at Wenham. Owing to the Lake being drawn down very low in late summer the shores offer some attraction to this group. In summer the Spotted Sandpiper is of course common, and the Least by no means rare in August. The White-rumped Sandpiper is rather rare, but does appear. Pectoral Sandpipers are only occasionally seen, and the Red-backed Sandpiper has been taken. The Lesser Yellow-legs is not at all common, but the Greater is often shot, and much more often heard or seen flying overhead. This is really a very common bird from September 15th to October 15th.

Hudsonian Curlew have only once been noted flying overhead, (July 30, 1921). Black-breasted Plover were seen passing over once on October 7th, 1910 and one was shot on October 21st, 1914. One other small flock of either Black-breasted or Golden Plover was noted. The Semi-palmated Plover has been taken once. One of the most unusual of the shore birds was a Phalarope, (Lobipes lobatus?) which alighted among the wooden decoys on October 6th, 1904, but was not shot.

THE TERNS OF OUR COAST: A RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D.

That the Common, Arctic, Roseate, and, to a less extent, Least Terns formerly bred in numbers, not only on the islands but on the beaches of the Essex County coast, is a well-known fact, and it is also known that at the present day Milk Island, off Cape Ann, is the only locality in the County where terns breed, and the colony, a small one, is limited to the Common species. The prospect, however, is very encouraging, as a brief retrospect of conditions among the terns will show.

In 1834, according to Nuttall, and in 1840, according to Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, terns bred at Egg Rock, off Nahant. In 1846 Samuel Cabot reported Roseate as well as Common Terns breeding on the islands of Beverly Harbor. In 1876 I found a hundred or more Common, with perhaps a few Arctic Terns breeding at Great Egg Rock, off Manchester, but after 1878 they abandoned the place. Probably the largest colonies of terns were formerly to be found breeding just back of the sandy beaches of the county. One such colony at Ipswich is described by Mr. Charles J. Maynard in his "Naturalists' Guide." Here, between 1868 and 1872, he found from fifty to a hundred pairs of Common Terns, together with Arctic and a few Least Terns. He stated that he did not find any breeding Roseate Terns, but that they were common at Ipswich in the autumn.

Wanton persecution by gunners, the shooting of the birds in sport, and the taking of the eggs for food and as curiosities, and above all, the systematic slaughter for millinery purposes, extirpated the breeding birds here, and brought them to the verge of extinction along the whole Atlantic

Coast. These factors of extermination were especially active during the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century.

As regards the subject of bird protection, it is interesting and encouraging to compare the state of mind and moral sense of people in general at that time and today. The sportsman, with a long autumn, winter and spring season, as a rule respected the close season for game birds, but for birds whose value today is admitted to be largely æsthetic he thought nothing. If he exterminated them there was no regret. They were of no use, and, if they afforded good flying marks, as did the terns, he had no scruples about shooting them and leaving their beautiful bodies, mangled and bloodstained, where they fell. He did not even take the trouble to kill wounded birds that had thus served as his target. If he had feminine friends or relatives who would appreciate the graceful wings for their hats, he felt even virtuous in destroying the birds for these trophies, and the women thought no ill of the practice. The fact that it was the fashion to wear these wings in hats dulled all thought on the subject. The men who went into the business of supplying the greedy millinery trade felt that the cruelty involved, if they thought of it at all, and the possible total destruction of the birds was fully justified by the dollars received. If the adult terns were more easily shot when their nests were invaded or their young put in danger, then it was laudable to take advantage of these circumstances. Anyone having scruples on this point was an unreasonable sentimentalist and did not deserve the rewards of business.

Today all this is changed. Thanks to broader views and the teaching of ornithologists in general, and of the Audubon Societies in particular, and by reason of laws enacted through their efforts, people are beginning to realize the justice and importance of preserving these birds. Their sense of fitness has been aroused, they begin to feel the value of birds from a purely æsthetic point of view, as adding beauty and interest to the landscape, although few

realize the importance of preserving them as a sacred trust for future generations.

One of the first active workers in the protection of breeding terns at Muskeget,—the greatest breeding center of terns on the Massachusetts coast,—was Mr. George H. Mackay. He reported that, whereas he had found 1280 eggs there in 1895, in 1897 not over 100 were to be found. The colony would soon be extinct. The work of protection was vigorously taken up by the Committee on Protection of the American Ornithologists Union, greatly aided by the fund raised through the efforts of Mr. Abbott H. Thayer. In 1901 Mr. Mackay obtained a State law protecting terns at all times. The great work of Mr. Dutcher and the National Audubon Society, which was incorporated in 1905, in protecting birds and influencing public opinion on the subject, need merely be referred to here.

As a result of this protection it soon became evident that terns were increasing. The colonies at Muskeget and on the Maine coast were again becoming populous. Whereas in 1905 terns very rarely visited Ipswich beach before the first of August, and then were not found in greater numbers than two or three hundred, they have increased so that several thousand may now be seen there during this month, and they are present from their arrival about the middle of May. Common Terns are abundant, Arctic Terns are not uncommon, and the Roseate Terns, from being practically unknown at Ipswich in 1900, are now at times abundant. Least Terns, although rare, are increasing in numbers. At Muskeget, terns nest again by the thousands, and the colonies on the Maine coast are populous.

By the middle of May in 1921, terns became common at Ipswich Beach and the Common, Arctic and Roseate species were all to be seen. On June 12th I sat on the sand within sixty yards of a flock of over a hundred Common Terns that had alighted at the water's edge. It was at once apparent that the birds were preparing to breed, as many of them were engaged in active courtship. As the sexes are alike in plumage, one could distinguish the males

from the females only by their actions, but these actions were distinctive. With short, mincing steps a male would strut before a demure female. His puffed-out neck and his head were stretched up to the full extent, and his open bill was continually vibrating as he uttered rasping *Crrrs*. His long tail was cocked up between the wings, which were extended from the body, so that the shoulders stuck out nearly horizontally. At times he side-stepped, at times he pirouetted. Sometimes two or more males were acting thus in a group by themselves, as if each were trying to outdo the others. Sometimes two would fly at each other on the beach like gamecocks, and rise and continue the fight in the air. Again, a male would return from fishing with a sand-lance drooped from his bill, and, after eluding rivals who sought to take the fish from him, he would alight close to his beloved one and present her with the choice morsel, following up his gift with courtship antics. She, meanwhile, calmly and apparently without the least concern for him, swallowed the tid-bit.

I fully expected to find the terns laying their eggs above the beach after such actions, but no, they left for other regions. I think, however, that it is only a question of a short time before the terns return to their own and again nest at Ipswich Beach, as well as at other suitable localities in the County. It is to be remembered, however, that with the increase of the human population on our coast, the number of available localities for breeding terns is becoming restricted, but with the assured safety of the colonies to the north and to the south of us we shall have increasing numbers of tern visitors to our shores.

HOW MUCH DO LOONS USE THEIR WINGS UNDER WATER?

EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

If what we do not know about birds could be printed it would fill a very large library. Indeed, the misinformation regarding them that has been circulated would fill many volumes. Probably every one who has written much on birds has made some mistakes. One of the most common and inexcusable errors is the positive assertion that a bird never does this or that, on the assumption that we are in possession of all the facts, because we have never seen the bird in the act in all our extensive experience or because our opinion is confirmed by the mere statement of certain authorities. Most people will concede that William Brewster was an authority on our native birds. Probably his notes on the habits of New England birds exceed in number and value those of any man now living. Years ago he told me this story by way of illustrating the folly of cocksureness in such matters. One day in the field he was instructing a tyro on how to note the differences between the Hermit Thrush and another species.[1] A typical specimen of the latter sat in plain sight on a shrub before them. In concluding the lesson Mr. Brewster said, "Another thing; the Hermit Thrush jets its tail while this bird *never* does." Immediately the bird jetted its tail.

Many authorities have asserted that neither Loons, Grebes nor Cormorants use their wings in swimming under water. Others say in substance that these birds rarely do so, while *per contra* a few have actually seen these birds making continuous use of their wings beneath

1 I have purposely omitted the name of the species here as years have passed since then and memory cannot always be relied upon.

the surface. I have never seen Loons, Grebes or Cormorants make any use of their wings under water. Nevertheless, in my "Game Birds, Wild-fowl and Shore Birds" the following statement appears in respect to the Loon: "When pursuing swift fish under water it often uses its wings, by means of which it can overtake the swiftest. This has been repeatedly observed. It can travel much faster under water in this manner than it can on the surface by means of its feet alone."

This statement, which possibly has been the subject of some criticism, was made as a fact only after a careful reading of the records of observations made by authorities and consultation with persons who had actually seen the Loons engaged in fishing or in using their wings for under-water progression, and I believe that it is essentially correct; but since it was written many of the experiences of other observers have been given me which indicate that even more than the above might be truthfully said. A careful ornithologist is inclined to believe only what he himself sees (and not all of that) and what is told him by friends on whose observations he knows that he can rely, but when well known and accredited observers working independently and far apart corroborate each other one cannot ignore their statements and one is justified in drawing conclusions from them and in printing those conclusions, even though he may not have space to give the sources of his information. Apparently the Loon does not open its wings (as many other diving birds surely do) as it goes under water and no doubt this has given rise to the notion that it never uses them beneath the surface. No doubt there are many people who, like myself, have never seen a Loon use its wings under water and some who have seen it in subaqueous progression with the wings folded, but if we were to accept the testimony of these people as conclusive we should be in the position of the Negro judge before whom a murderer was on trial. The prosecution produced two witnesses who had actually seen the man commit the deed. The defence brought for-

ward twelve who had not seen it. The judge discharged the accused on the ground that the weight of evidence was in his favor. Are we to take that attitude or are we to believe the evidence of those who have actually seen Loons using their wings under water? Of course their numbers will be few compared with those who have not seen this. To see it well the water must be clear and quite still and preferably the observer should be high above it in such a position as upon a mast head, the high deck of a vessel, a jutting wharf, a cliff or a bridge, or he must have the Loon in an artificial pond where he can choose or arrange a suitable post for observation. Many ornithologists have been in such positions but few have had the good fortune to have the Loons close at hand at such times.

Let us see what some fortunate ones have actually seen. Audubon says that having seen Loons "pass and repass under boats at a distance of several feet from the surface and propel themselves both with their feet and their half extended wings," he is inclined to believe that when pursuing their prey they usually employ all their limbs.

Nuttall says that he kept a Loon in a pond; that it often swam under water, "flying with the velocity of an arrow through the air." He does not say that the bird used its wings and may have used the word "flying" figuratively, as an arrow is said to fly though it has no wings.

Suckley slightly wounded a Red-throated Loon which attempted to escape by swimming under water from a shallow lagoon through a narrow outlet into the Straits of Fuca. He pursued it on the bank above and could watch its every motion although he was obliged to run at top speed to keep pace with it. He says "It had the head and neck extended perfectly straight, the bill acting as a 'cut-water' and, in addition to the ordinary propulsion by the feet, used the wings exactly as if flying." "Indeed," he says, "the bird was flying through the water instead of air." Here is a perfectly clear statement of the mode of progression which agrees with the account of Audubon.

Coues tells of one of his early experiences with the Pa-

cific Loon in the Bay of San Pedro on the coast of Southern California in 1865. He was then a young and ardent ornithologist; later he became one of the most eminent. He was well fitted to observe carefully and well qualified to describe his observations. Better opportunities to watch the under-water flight of Loons no man ever had. Game was then abundant on that coast, hunters were few and Loons were rarely molested. The attention of the young naturalist was attracted at once by their remarkable familiarity. He says that they were tamer than any other water fowl that he had ever seen, showed no concern at the approach of a boat and he had no difficulty in securing as many specimens as he desired. All their motions under the clear water could be studied as if they were in artificial tanks. He "could see them shoot with marvelous swiftness through the limpid element, as, urged by powerful strokes of the webbed feet and beats of the half opened wings they flew rather than swam; see them dart out the arrow-like bill, transfix an unlucky fish, and lightly rise to the surface again."

There is nothing ambiguous about this. What other conclusion can one draw from this than that Audubon's belief was well founded? The birds observed by Coues were tame, unfrightened and were merely pursuing their prey. If this is not enough then hear Goss who years ago said that he found the Common Loon very abundant in the harbor of San Diego, California. He averred that he often lay upon the railroad bridge crossing the inlet to a small pond near the city and watched Loons pass and repass from the harbor to the pond and back again, invariably going with the tide. As they approached the outlet from either side he saw them dive at a safe distance and with the aid of their wings fly beneath the surface with the speed of an arrow, making the water fairly boil around them and leaving in their wake a silvery streak of bubbles. Is this not what Nuttall less happily and less clearly describes? Goss also says that once when upon the breeding grounds of the Common Loon and engaged in trying

to catch two little chicks not over a week old "the mother passed under our boat several times, in like manner." This corrobates Audubon.

But here! I am occupying more space than the editor will willingly allow me for quoting authorities of the last century and I have hardly begun to write. If he will bear with me a little longer I will give an experience of some gentlemen now living. Captain Geo. H. Mackay R. A. F., an aviator in the late war and a son of Geo. H. Mackay, the veteran ornithologist of Boston and Nantucket, tells me that during the winter of 1920-1921 some Loons, unmolested in the harbor of Nantucket, became very tame. As the water was exceedingly clear he was enabled to watch one fishing near the wharf sometimes at a distance of about 20 feet. This bird seemed to be catching some small fish near the bottom and in this pursuit it continually used its wings. He found on taking up the matter with the fishermen that their observations agreed with his own.

Mr. Bonnycastle Dale writes me that while searching for a Loon's nest on Rice Lake, Ontario, he saw almost under the boat a "big white thing" which he at first thought was a fish. Then he saw that it was a big bird both wings "stroking swiftly." Deciding that it was a Loon he and his companion paddled straight to shore about one hundred feet away and there found the nest with the eggs still warm as the bird had left them. Later, on the same lake, while approaching the nest of another Loon, they saw the bird stretch out its neck, slide off the nest and swim directly under the canoe about two feet below the surface, using its wings, with legs and tail straight out behind, as he believes, for he could see no motion of the legs. The foregoing is offered in defense of my original statements, but there is much more to come in regard to Loons, Grebes and even Cormorants.

During the past year an investigation in respect to these habits has been conducted from my office. The object of pursuing this inquiry is not, however, to corroborate my own statements but to determine if possible just how and

under what circumstances these birds make use of their wings in under-water progression, whether they habitually employ them and for what purposes they are used.

My principal object in troubling the readers of this bulletin at all with this matter is to plead for more careful observation of the under-water progression of Loons, Grebes and Cormorants, for we seem to have much less information on these than on other diving birds. Let us take every favorable opportunity to observe them under circumstances where their subaqueous habits can be seen. It is my fond hope that any reader who has or can get any information on the subject will correspond with me at his earliest convenience, for life is short and time is fleeting.

SOME BUZZARDS BAY BIRDS.

WINTHROP PACKARD.

My camp on Squeteague Pond, an inlet of Buzzards Bay, is an old-time boathouse with a shoreward door which stands open to sun and wind all summer long. The dark-of-the-moon tides lap the grass roots by the doorpost, wraiths of sea-fog drift in and gossip together at night, and in the dusk of dawn I get every note of the bird chorus and watch the wonderful colors of daybreak on sea and sky, without bothering even to lift my head. It is a great region for birds, which, when you camp among them, soon accept you as a harmless if eccentric neighbor.

Once during the summer a Bald Eagle soared in majestic spirals over the cove, the sunlight glinting on his white head—an inspiring sight. Another large visitor came in late August, trailing his long legs behind and dropping them in the thatch, where he stood a little time alert, and then flapped heavily, rapidly away—a Great Blue Heron. Five or six Night Herons, seemingly a family, fed on the flats all summer, often in broad day, and by "quawking" to them I could make them come over my head, flapping and calling excitedly.

Most friendly of all was the Little Green Heron which frequented my tide-margin doorstep. Every low tide bore tiny crustacea, fish-food which the killifish seek in the shallows as the water rises. The Green Heron, seeking the killifish, comes flapping in like a short-tailed awkward crow. He alights erect, fluffs out his glossy head feathers, and waits; then he crouches and creeps, his long yellow legs poking ludicrously out from under—a most stealthy approach to the margin. A lightning stroke of the bill, and a cobbler has gone from the shallows to the department of the interior so rapidly that you can hardly note the passage.

The Little Green is a day fisherman, and I do not hear his frog-like "kuh-kuk" at night.

Out in the bay I have noted Loons for several summers. Last year one of them sat on the sand until the children tried to feed him by poking bread into his mouth, whereupon he sledded his way down the beach, swam out a little, laughed and dived. I had thought these Loons non-breeding birds, but offshore in late July this year I sailed quite close to a grown bird and two young, half-grown flappers that must have been born nearby.

Early in the year the morning chorus of song here is quite deafening. Most numerously vocal are the Song Sparrows. One of these always sounds the first note, to be followed within a half minute by the Robins in jubilant uproar. By mid-July most of the birds have ceased to sing, but some Song Sparrows keep it up until the last of August. Listening to these from day to day I have been interested and somewhat surprised to note the variations of "Sweet, sweet, sweet, very merry cheer," the words Henry Van Dyke puts into the notes of Song Sparrows. It is a good way to suggest the rhythm. Every Song Sparrow in Squeteague does him the honor to begin with the first three syllables. But beyond that every one of them sings a song of his own, no two birds singing alike and each bird having from several to many variations of his own. One of them, for instance, we know as the Squeteague Song Sparrow, because in his song he pronounces that word with astonishing plainness. I heard him one morning sitting on the camp roof and singing as follows: "Sweet, sweet, sweet, very merry cheer, Squeteague." Now Squeteague is the Indian name for weakfish, which formerly frequented Buzzards Bay. Many singing birds are imitators. The catbird across the cove reproduces the notes of the Whip-poor-will and Robin most vividly. It is easy to see where he gets them. Perhaps the generations of song sparrows that preceded this one heard "Squeteague" from fishing Indians often enough to catch it and add it to the family song. I take it that this particular bird comes of a race that lived long on the shore and paid

attention. The other words I have given the song are merely an arbitrary attempt to suggest the rhythm, but there is no getting away from the Squeteague. It is definite and he is the only bird that sings it, but he does not always sing it or end his song with it. Another form is, "Sweet, sweet, sweet, very merry cheer, Squeteague, whoop-la!"—a most exultant whoop-la. Then he has two songs in the middle of which he interpolates Squeteague, also three others in which he does not use Squeteague at all. Seven songs to the one Song Sparrow are the most I have heard since I began to pay attention to the matter.

At Squeteague the friendliest birds soon look to the camp for a food supply. Almost daily Chickadees and Pine Warblers fly in under the boathouse roof and garner insects. Catbirds, Chipping Sparrows and Song Sparrows hop fearlessly about under foot on the floor for breadcrumbs. In July the Catbirds had young across the cove in the cat briers. At various times during the day one of them made frequent visits to the food shelf just by the door to get food for the young. His plan seemed to be four or five visits during a ten-minute period to the food shelf, then as many to a nearby thicket, then others in other directions, coming back to the food shelf after an hour or two. Thus he systematically varied the family diet. At the food shelf he would noticeably distend his gullet with breadcrumbs, stored there but not swallowed, then take several bites of suet, the last two bites showing between his parted mandibles as he flew away.

These experiences tend to confirm my belief that the summer feeding of birds is an effective method of attracting them, and that it does not in any way tend to pauperize them or influence them toward undesirable food either for old or young. The Catbird seemed to know the importance of a varied diet and provided for his nestlings in spite of the temptation of the handy food table with its constant supply of crumbs and suet.

CHANGES IN ESSEX COUNTY AVIFAUNA.

S. Gilbert Emilio.

There is a constant though slow change in the avifauna of any locality. Though slow and gradual, it is noticeable even to constant observers. Dr. Townsend, in the supplement to his "Birds of Essex County," dwells at some length on the changes in the last fifteen years. The writer, however, has not been a constant observer of Essex County, birds for there is a break of fourteen years, during which he resided in the West. As a result, his impressions of the changes are rather strong. These impressions concern about thirty species, nearly half of which seem to have increased in numbers, and the other half decreased. In some there is a very certain and noticeable change, in others the yearly variation or the accident of observation may account for the prevailing impression. It may not be ill timed to say a word concerning that "accident of observation," by which is meant rather the *error* in determining the true state of affairs by the more or less casual observations of any one individual. The spring meetings of our club brought out very clearly to the writer that there was variation in individual lists in even the same locality, and this must always be considered in dealing with the rather hurried observations to which most of us are limited.

Quite possibly the high-powered binocular is responsible for the Iceland Gull records of recent years. I had never seen the bird to know it until the early spring of 1921. Common Terns are much more abundant, and I think Black Ducks and Night Herons can be considered the same. The Piping Plover is not yet very common by any means, but it is certainly more common than immediately prior to 1907. As for the Killdeer, it is a most striking and welcome addition to our summer residents. A flock of sixteen, probably

old and young birds, flew over my home in Danvers one day in July. Nothing like that ever happened in the old days. The Mourning Doves in Topsfield are perhaps less striking but none the less welcome additions. This and the preceding species I had become more or less familiar with in the West, and it was quite a surprise to find them both in Essex County. While the Prairie Horned Lark is rather credibly reported to have bred in Topsfield for the "last twenty years," I never found it until this spring, and it seems fair to include it in the list of birds that have increased the frequency of visitation to this County, though that increase may be only slight. There has been a striking increase in the number of Bronzed Grackles hereabouts. I certainly never saw such an invasion of the thickly settled portions in the spring, or such large flocks in the outlying districts in the fall. It has been my experience this spring and summer to encounter more Vesper Sparrows than I ever saw before, and the impression prevails that they are considerably more numerous than formerly. I have a feeling that this may be an accident of observation. It was a little surprising to hear a White-throated Sparrow in Topsfield near the middle of July. I had previously never encountered the bird except on migration. This instance is hardly evidence of any decided change. I do not know the bird bred here, but presume it did. Nor can one consider the Grasshopper Sparrows that I found in Middleton more than flimsy evidence of any change, in spite of the fact that I had only once previously seen the bird. But when, on the annual "River Trip," a strange note pierced the air, and several observers shouted Tennessee Warbler, I had real evidence of a change. That was a new one to me, and I later learned that only in the last four or five years has the bird been observed on spring migration. The Chickadee seems to me to be much more common during the summer than formerly. I have run across many little families of them this year. Last but not of least importance, we come to the Hermit Thrush. Now these birds like the Prairie Horned Larks may have been breeding here for the last

twenty years, but I never found them before. This year I have had the pleasure of hearing them sing in two localities during the summer, and I doubt greatly if they nested in either locality fifteen years ago. The Hermit Thrush has been given the place of honor among the birds that are worth while. I have not overlooked the Starling however, and must record the almost unbelievable spread and increase of this variety. There were no Starlings here in 1907, now there are uncounted thousands too many. And while dealing with introduced species I may as well touch on Passer "Damnasticus" for a moment. There seems little question that the advent of the Ford has both shattered his nerve and restricted his food supply. He has partly forsaken the city and I find him perhaps a little more common in the villages and cross-road settlements. Bob-White has gone, and I miss him, and hope he will come back. My encounters with the Nighthawk this year have been very limited in number and it seems that this year at least he is less numerous here than formerly. For a time the Wood Pewee seemed to be very rare, but eventually I found quite a few, though it seems that they must have been more numerous in former days. This spring I saw fewer Fox Sparrows than during any spring that I remember. I wonder if this species is on the wane, or is it just another accident of observation? My recollections of the Indigo Bird seem more clear of a few summers spent in southern New Hampshire. It is certain however that there has been no increase here, and I think the bird is less common. The Purple Martin, in my experience never common is a decided rarity now. It may be that I only imagine that I have encountered the Red-eyed, Warbling, and Yellow-throated Vireos with less frequency than years ago, but the impression prevails that they are all less common. The White-eyed Vireo has apparently forsaken his old haunt in the Salem Pastures, and so has the Chat, and the Prairie Warbler, though I saw one of the latter in the Ipswich River Valley for the first time was spring. This year has yielded only one Red-breasted Nuthatch, and no White-breasted. I do not

recollect that I ever found them so scarce. While the Hermit has increased, I think the Veery has declined in numbers.

In conclusion I want to point out again that many of the preceding observations have but little scientific value for the reason that they are only the casual observations of one individual. My *impressions* of the changes in the local avifauna have been set forth, whether or not they truly represent the facts.

THE CAMP OF THE ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.

RODMAN A. NICHOLS.

Do you remember when you were a small boy, just beginning to take notice of the birds and trees and flowers and the wild things of the out of doors? Do you see, far back, the first night you spent in the open beside a pond or stream or maybe on a beach with the pound of the waves in your ears? Do you remember the first meal you cooked yourself, the smell of bacon, the scorched taste of potatoes baked in the embers, the coffee that boiled over and would not settle? Does that first nest of young birds linger in your mind, your first fish, your first trap set, your first duck or partridge?

Can you recall how, as time went on, a longing grew, for the one thing that seemed to carry all the romance of the open, a thing to be attained above all others, a place to go, in fact "A CAMP."

Maybe, in time, like some of us, you got your camp, your summer home, a little farm or a place on the beach, and it is all quite commonplace now, but if you remember those days of longing and final attainment you will feel a little of those things the "little boys" of the Essex County Ornithological Club have felt and you will understand their long-

ings and their joy of final ownership of "A CAMP," and maybe you would like to know how it all came about and what the result has been.

Running across our county we have a little river, quite fussy in the spring, and even a bit dangerous to the careless canoeist who treats it too lightly, but a quiet and lovely stream the greater part of the year. From its beginnings in the north-western part of the county to Plum Island Sound where it meets the ocean the Ipswich River runs through a rather unusual bird country. We have the woods, the uplands, the marshes and bogs, farming country, small towns and below tide water the salt marshes and sloughs and finally the wonderful dunes and beaches below Ipswich.

This river valley has been, from childhood on, the play ground and nature study schoolroom for many of our members. Is it not natural that when we thought of "A Camp," we thought of a camp on the Ipswich River? A camp on the upper reaches, amidst the birds of field, marsh and woods; or a camp on the Ipswich Dunes for the birds of the beaches, flats and sea, or best of all, a camp at each of these places.

On one of my first canoe trips down this river the thing that made the most lasting impression on my mind was a little shingled camp that seemed to just fit its place on the top of a high bank about half way between Howe Station at Middleton and the town of Topsfield. This bank has been known for many years as the Otter Bank because from time to time otters have been taken in the vicinity. The camp itself had a name, "Boxford Lodge," and so it may have been to its owner, but to those who passed it on the river it was always "the camp with the man on it" because on its side a tin silhouette of a man appeared to be climbing to the eaves.

Last fall at a field meeting held nearby, it was learned that this camp could be bought at a reasonable price and a group of members looked it over. With but little discussion they decided the Club must have the Camp. Two

members secured an option and after finding the Club members unanimous for purchase they took over the property pending a workable plan for Club ownership.

How should this thing be done? Our income had been but little more than our expenses and while we could, as a Club, put by a little each year, we could not undertake an obligation of such size.

Like other similar Clubs we have members of means to whom the purchase of the camp would be but a trifle and an appeal to these men would undoubtedly bring more than enough in gifts to do the whole thing, but this camp must be for all of us equally. We could divide the cost between the members and declare an assessment but this might work a hardship on some of us not as well off as others, so this is what we did:—

We wrote a letter to each member and told him of the plan to buy the camp and asked him to loan to the Club for ten years any sum large or small that he could afford to lose. In other words, to loan with the full knowledge that he might never be repaid. By this scheme it was hoped that every member would participate to some extent and as the list of loans was to be known only to the Treasurer, every member of the Club would feel that the Camp was his Camp and his responsibility. And so it worked out: we secured the necessary funds and it is our plan to pay off each year from our Club income some part of the total: meanwhile we have "A Camp."

The entire administration of the camp lays with a Camp Committee which has never held a formal meeting. It makes many and stringent rules of conduct which are never posted. It discusses with much loud and argumentative talk various and several schemes of improvement, and does little. When the windows need to be screened, someone screens them, when wood is to be cut someone cuts it, when the roof leaks someone fixes it, and so it goes.

At first a little crew of men with lenient families were most regular in attendance, but as time goes on the list grows and grows. Every member has his key and a locker

if he wants it. There are no charges of any kind, and every man uses the camp as his own.

We keep a log book at our camp and we find that on a certain date a member with his wife and children spent the night at camp and in the evening they *saw* a Bittern pump just across the river. We find that a pair of Prairie Horned Larks reared a brood in the field behind the Camp. We have records of Mourning Doves for every month since we bought the Camp. We have one or two to ten or twenty members, their families and their friends every Saturday and Sunday. We drop the axe to watch a hawk or dash out to see if the Purple Martin overhead is really a martin or a swallow. We do all the things that we hate to do at home and call it fun. We argue, discuss and study birds, and we are "little boys."

We have increased the field work of our members because with "a place to go" it is much easier to go. We have increased the number of records because with a place to localize our observations we are more easily reminded of things we failed to write down at the time. We have improved our accuracy because we have frequently a number of competent observers together at one time, and above all we have greatly broadened our acquaintanceship with each other because we have a common meeting place outside of our formal club meetings.

These things have proved so much worth while that we who have our Camp on the upper reaches of the river now look forward to the time when we will have another "place to go" on the dunes at Ipswich or at Plum Island.

IPSWICH RIVER BIRD TRIP.

1921.

RALPH LAWSON.

The present year marks the successful completion of fifteen consecutive trips, and is noteworthy in that for the first time over one hundred species were identified between the usual hours of two o'clock on Saturday afternoon and six o'clock on Sunday evening, and within the valley of the Ipswich River between Howe station and the sea, or about the mouth of the river at Ipswich.

From now on, our list will include all observations made within the county of Essex, Massachusetts, but a separate record will also be made each year covering the area so faithfully and eagerly searched since 1907.

The winter of 1920-1921 was unusually mild and open, and spring came remarkably early, so that in April the Club selected May 14th and 15th as the most promising days, and plans were made accordingly. This was the earliest date ever chosen. After the dates were set, four weeks of almost continuous east winds so checked vegetation that by early May general conditions were only about normal, and in some instances even backward, and there was talk of postponing the trip one week. Reports, however, from the interior of the state and from points south indicated that Eastern Massachusetts had been held back far more than the other sections, and so on Saturday morning, May 14th, three canoes left Middleton Paper Mills to make the morning trip inaugurated three years previous between South Middleton and Howe. Saturday the 14th had dawned rather inauspiciously, with a light rain which had continued through from the day before, but the wind had swung away from the east and for a few hours had blown from the southwest, which evidently brought a wave of migrants to the coast.

		1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
3	Horned Grebe															
7	Loon															
47	Great Black-backed Gull															
51	Herring Gull															
60	Bonaparte's Gull															
70	Common Tern															
130	Red-breasted Merganser															
133	Black Duck															
140	Blue-winged Teal															
144	Wood Duck															
190	American Bittern															
194	Great Blue Heron															
200	Little Blue Heron															
201	Green Heron															
202	Black-crowned Night Heron															
212	Virginia Rail															
214	Sora															
228	Woodcock															
230	Wilson's Snipe															
240	White-rumped Sandpiper															
242	Least Sandpiper															
243a	Red-backed Sandpiper															
246	Semipalmated Sandpiper															
248	Sanderling															
254	Greater Yellow-legs															
256	Solitary Sandpiper															
263	Spotted Sandpiper															
270	Black-bellied Plover															
273	Killdeer															
274	Semipalmated Plover															
277	Piping Plover															
289	Bob-white															
300	Ruffed Grouse															
	Ring-necked Pheasant															
316	Mourning Dove															
331	Marsh Hawk															
332	Sharp-shinned Hawk															
333	Cooper's Hawk															
339	Red-shouldered Hawk															
343	Broad-winged Hawk															
360	Sparrow Hawk															
364	Osprey															
373	Screech Owl															
387	Yellow-billed Cuckoo															
388	Black-billed Cuckoo															
390	Belted Kingfisher															
393	Hairy Woodpecker															
394c	Downy Woodpecker															
412a	Northern Flicker															
417	Whip-poor-will															
420	Nighthawk															
423	Chimney Swift															
428	Ruby-throated Hummingbird															
444	Kingbird															
452	Crested Flycatcher															
456	Phoebe															
461	Wood Pewee															
466a	Alder Flycatcher															
467	Least Flycatcher															
474b	Prairie Horned Lark															
477	Blue Jay															
488	American Crow															
493	Starling															
494	Bobolink															
495	Cowbird															
498	Red-winged Blackbird															
501	Meadowlark															
506	Orchard Oriole															
507	Baltimore Oriole															
509	Rusty Blackbird															
511b	Bronzed Grackle															
517	Purple Finch															
	English Sparrow															

MAY

		18-19	16-17	15-16	21-22	20-21	18-19	17-18	16-17	15-16	20-21	19-20	18-19	17-18	22-23	14-15
529	American Goldfinch															
533	Pine Siskin															
540	Vesper Sparrow															
541	Ipswich Sparrow															
542a	Savanna Sparrow															
554	White-crowned Sparrow															
558	White-throated Sparrow															
559	Tree Sparrow															
560	Chipping Sparrow															
563	Field Sparrow															
567	Slate-colored Junco															
581	Song Sparrow															
583	Lincoln's Sparrow															
584	Swamp Sparrow															
587	Towhee															
595	Rose-breasted Grosbeak															
598	Indigo Bunting															
608	Scarlet Tanager															
611	Purple Martin															
612	Cliff Swallow															
613	Barn Swallow															
614	Tree Swallow															
616	Bank Swallow															
619	Cedar Waxwing															
624	Red-eyed Vireo															
627	Warbling Vireo															
628	Yellow-throated Vireo															
629	Blue-headed Vireo															
636	Black and White Warbler															
642	Golden-winged Warbler															
645	Nashville Warbler															
647	Tennessee Warbler															
648a	Northern Parula Warbler															
650	Cape May Warbler															
652	Yellow Warbler															
654	Black-throated Blue Warbler															
655	Myrtle Warbler															
657	Magnolia Warbler															
659	Chestnut-sided Warbler															
660	Bay-breasted Warbler															
661	Black-poll Warbler															
662	Blackburnian Warbler															
667	Black-throated Green Warbler															
671	Pine Warbler															
672a	Yellow Palm Warbler															
673	Prairie Warbler															
674	Oven-bird															
675	Water-Thrush															
678	Connecticut Warbler															
679	Mourning Warbler															
681	Maryland Yellow-throat															
685	Wilson's Warbler															
686	Canadian Warbler															
687	American Redstart															
697	American Pipit															
704	Catbird															
705	Brown Thrasher															
724	Short-billed Marsh Wren															
725	Long-billed Marsh Wren															
726	Brown Creeper															
727	White-breasted Nuthatch															
735	Chickadee															
748	Golden-crowned Kinglet															
749	Ruby-crowned Kinglet															
755	Wood Thrush															
756	Veery															
758a	Olive-backed Thrush															
759b	Hermit Thrush															
761	Robin															
766	Bluebird															
		85	76	75	67	70	82	81	77	87	91	92	85	97	99	104

The main party started as usual from Howe station about two o'clock, and a short stop was made at the Club camp in Boxford. "The Pines," our usual Saturday night tenting ground, was reached well before sun-down, but a heavy fog blown in from the ocean by an east wind shut down on us about six o'clock, and although the night was at times clear overhead, the entire Topsfield marshes at least were fog-bound. On Sunday morning it was foggy until well after sun-rise, but by nine o'clock the wind had changed to the southwest and the day from then on proved fair and warm with a moderate breeze. Ipswich was reached about two o'clock as usual, and the trip by motor boat to Little Neck and thence on around Clark's Pond and back to Ipswich was completed on schedule.

Among the one hundred and four species recorded in 1921 the Horned Grebe, Bonaparte's Gull, Common Tern and American Pipit were first observations for the trip. It is also well to state that no notice was taken of the Pheasant and English Sparrow prior to 1920.

A complete line record of the fifteen trips is shown on the pages following this article, making unnecessary an enumeration here of our 1921 list. The 1919 Bulletin contained a rather full account of the previous excursions under the title "Thirteen Ipswich River Bird Trips," and our 1920 Bulletin gave an account of the trip of that year.

In addition to the species recorded within the specified time and area the Saturday morning party observed a White-eyed Vireo and a Hermit Thrush, and Mr. Emilio saw a Sparrow Hawk just before joining the party at Howe Station. On Saturday Hon. C. F. Jenney and Mr. C. J. Maynard recorded on Plum Island Holboells' Grebe, Loon, Laughing Gull, American Golden-eye, White-winged Scoter, Black-bellied Plover, Red-tailed Hawk and Alder Flycatcher, so it will be seen that a total of one hundred and fifteen species were actually recorded within the valley or about the mouth of the Ipswich River on May 14-15, 1921. Who can truly say that Essex County is not the bird lovers' paradise in mid-May?

ANNOTATED LIST 1920-1921.

ARTHUR P. STUBBS, *Recorder.*

For comparison with our field work in the future, it has been thought desirable to begin publication of an annual list of birds observed in the county, with such brief notes as may be of interest. As our Club activities come to a pause at the June meeting and as at that time the migratory movements of birds are at a zero point, it has been thought best to begin and end the listing year July first.

The following list combines the observations of all of our members and while open to criticism, as all lists are, is given as the careful, sincere work of the membership. We aspire to better the list each year, hoping in time to make it a fair index of bird life and movements in Essex County. At present most of our members reside in the southern and eastern parts of the county so that most of our records are from these sections.

We would call attention to the fact that residents and common migrants which have been present in usual numbers have been entered in the list without comment.

2. Holboell's Grebe. November 7 to April 20. Birds in summer plumage were noted in April.
3. Horned Grebe. September 4 to May 29. In summer plumage after mid-April.
6. Pied-billed Grebe. October 2 to November 4.
7. Common Loon. September 4 to June 17.
11. Red-throated Loon. November 7 to May 8. Ipswich Beach, May 8, 1921, Dr. C. W. Townsend.
31. Brunnich's Murre. Winter Island, Salem, April 18, S. G. Emilio; Danvers River, Peabody, May 6, R. B. Mackintosh. The latter was a disabled bird which afterward died. It was then mounted and presented to the Peabody Museum.

32. Razor-billed Auk. Near the ledges at Little Nahant. February 25, 1921, W. E. Bates.

42. Glaucous Gull. February 16 to April 1. Several seen at the Swampscott beaches.

45. Iceland Gull. January 5 to April 1. Several noted with above species at Swampscott.

47. Great Black-backed Gull. August to May 15.

51. Herring Gull. Resident species. Present by hundreds in summer and by thousands during the colder months. Surely increasing,—our best example of the result of bird protection.

54. Ring-billed Gull. A single adult bird with other gull species, on King's Beach, Swampscott, March 31, 1921, A. P. Stubbs.

56. Laughing Gull. Plum Island, September 6, 1920, J. W. Goodridge; a pair at Flax Pond, Lynn, May 29, 1921, A. P. Stubbs.

60. Bonaparte's Gull. September 22 to January 15; May 29 to June 12. Very common along shore at Lynn and Swampscott during the fall and early winter, 1920-1921.

70. Common Tern. Present all summer and until October 13, 1920; May 15, 1921. Probably are beginning to breed again in the county.

71. Arctic Tern. Noted September 22 to October 8, at mouth of Saugus River. Probably were present all summer with above species.

72. Roseate Tern. Plum Island, September 6, 1920, J. W. Goodridge; Ipswich Beach, June 12, 1921, Dr. C. W. Townsend.

74. Least Tern. Plum Island, September 6, 1920, J. W. Goodridge.

77. Black Tern. Plum Island, July 19, 1920, J. W. Goodridge.

109. Wilson's Petrel. Many seen from Red Rock, Lynn, June 30, 1921, A. P. Stubbs.

117. Gannet. October to December 5, 1920, at Ipswich and Marblehead, Ralph Lawson; Ipswich Beach, April 19, Dr. C. W. Townsend, and East Point, Nahant, April 20, 1921, W. E. Bates and A. P. Stubbs.

120. Double-crested Comorant. Plum Island, September 4, 1920, and June 17, 1921, J. W. Goodridge.

129. Merganser. March 8 to April 13, Flax Pond, Lynn, C. E. Chase.

130. Red-breasted Merganser. Present at Plum Island, June 17, 1921, J. W. Goodridge.

131. Hooded Merganser. Four females in Flax Pond, Lynn, November 15 to 21, 1920, C. E. Chase.

133. Red-legged Black Duck. September to May. Common about harbor mouths and similar places after the fresh water ponds have frozen over and returning to the ponds after the ice goes.

133a. Black Duck. Resident Species. Common about ponds and mudholes, when open, at other times on the edges of salt water.

139. Green-winged Teal. Topsfield and Wenham, October to November 8, J.W. Goodridge.

144. Wood Duck. November 20, 1920, Ipswich River and March 8, 1921, Hamilton, J. W. Goodridge.

148. Scaup Duck. February 9 to April 7, Lynn Harbor. Present in thousands.

151. American Golden-eye. November 7 to April 21.

153. Bufflehead. November 8 to May 8. Ipswich, May 8, 1921, Dr. C. W. Townsend.

154. Old Squaw. Several birds at Little Nahant in nearly complete summer plumage, April 20, 1921.

163. Scoter. Plum Island, June 17, 1921, J. W. Goodridge.

165. White-winged Scoter. September 4 to June 23.

166. Surf Scoter. August 31 to June 12.

172. Canada Goose. October 19 to November 16; March 20 to May 7. Unusually large flights reported fall and spring.

190. Bittern. April 10.
194. Great Blue Heron. July 27 to May 15. Reported in Peabody, Danvers and Middleton, during December and January.
196. Egret. Plum Island, August 2, 1920, two birds, J. W. Goodridge.
201. Green Heron. September 25; May 5.
202. Black-crowned Night Heron. October 31; April 1.
212. Virginia Rail. October 2; May 5.
214. Sora. October 2; May 14-15.
215. Yellow Rail. Topsfield, October 2, 1920, J. W. Goodridge.
228. Woodcock. November 4; March 13.
230. Wilson's Snipe. August to November 8; March 14 to May 11.
231. Dowitcher. July 27 to August 1; June 4.
239. Pectoral Sandpiper. July 27 to September 2.
242. Least Sandpiper. May 11 to June 5.
243. Red-backed Sandpiper. July 20 to October 8.
246. Semi-palmated Sandpiper. July 23 to October 13; May 15 to June 12.
248. Sanderling. August 7 to October 31; May 15 to June 4.
254. Greater Yellow-legs. July 27 to September 25; April 30 to June 17.
255. Yellow-legs. August 5 to September 10.
256. Solitary Sandpiper. May 14-17.
261. Upland Plover. Eagle Hill, Ipswich, August 24, 1920, 20 birds, J. W. Goodridge.
263. Spotted Sandpiper. April 29.
264. Long-billed Curlew. Eagle Hill, Ipswich, August 24, 1920, five birds; Plum Island, September 6, 1920, one bird; J. W. Goodridge.
265. Hudsonian Curlew. July 20 to September 6, Plum Island, J. W. Goodridge.
270. Black-bellied Plover. August 14 to September 5; April to June 17.

273. Killdeer. Breeding near Red Gate, Salem, 1921, M. E. Kelley.

274. Semi-palmated Plover. July 23 to October 8; May 8-15.

277. Piping Plover. September 1; April 10.

283a. Ruddy Turnstone. Plum Island, September 4, eleven birds, J. W. Goodridge.

300. Ruffed Grouse. Resident species. General reports indicate that both 1920 and 1921 have been favorable to this species and that there has been a marked increase in numbers.

316. Mourning Dove. Several of this species wintered about the Club Camp in Boxford, 1920-1921.

331. Marsh Hawk. October 16; March 20.

332. Sharp shinned Hawk. Resident Species.

333. Cooper's Hawk. Resident species.

334. Goshawk. Haverhill, February 3, 1921, B. S. Griffin.

339. Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident Species.

343. Broad-winged Hawk. Seen on the Ipswich River Trip. May 14-15.

356. Duck Hawk. Ipswich Beach, June 5, Dr. C. W. Townsend.

357. Pigeon Hawk. October 16; April 27 to June 4.

360. Sparrow Hawk. Resident species.

364. Barred Owl. Curiously, the only report was of one that remained about the trees near the Lynn Public Library for several days in March, 1921.

373. Screech Owl. Resident species. But few reported 1920-1921.

375. Great Horned Owl. November 7 to February 3. Not so common as in some years.

387. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. May 14. Fewer reported than usual.

388. Black-billed Cuckoo. May 14. Present in usual numbers, 1921.

390. Belted Kingfisher. December 12; March 20. Almost a resident species.

393. Hairy Woodpecker. Resident species.
394. Downy Woodpecker. Resident species.
402. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. October 6; April 24 to May 4.
406. Red-headed Woodpecker. Beverly Cove, January 30, 1921, S. G. Emilio.
412. Northern Flicker. Resident species.
417. Whip-poor-will. September 24; May 14-15.
420. Nighthawk. September 21; May.
423. Chimney Swift. September 18; April 25. Danvers April 25, R. S. Bruley.
428. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. September 2; May 14.
444. Kingbird. September 11; May 14.
452. Crested Flycatcher. June. Reported only along the Ipswich River.
456. Phoebe. Fay Estate, Lynn, March 13, 1921, W. D. Moon. New spring date for Essex County.
461. Wood Pewee. August 29; May 28.
467. Least Flycatcher. September 2; May 7.
474. Horned Lark. September 2 to April 19.
474b. Prairie Horned Lark. Found near the Club Camp, Boxford, March 26 by A. B. Fowler, seen there again April 2 and, at the visit to camp of the Ipswich River expedition, on May 14, a young bird was found; thus placing this species as breeding in the interior of the County.
477. Blue Jay. Resident species.
488. Crow. Resident species. This vetern seems to hold his own against all odds.
493. Starling. Naturalized species; increasing rapidly in numbers and found everywhere.
494. Bobolink. September 2; May 14.
495. Cowbird. October 22; March 3.
498. Red-winged Blackbird. November 6; February 17.
501. Meadowlark. Resident species.
506. Orchard Oriole. May 29, 1921, Dr. C. W. Townsend.
507. Baltimore Oriole. October 9; May 10.
509. Rusty Blackbird. October 26; March 11 to May 4.

511b. Bronzed Grackle. September 18; March 6. Increasing in numbers and becoming a pest.
517. Purple Finch. Resident species.
521. Crossbill. Haverhill, February 7 and 22, 1921, B. S. Griffin.
529. Goldfinch. Resident species.
534. Snow Bunting. November 6 to April 13.
540. Vesper Sparrow. April 2.
541. Ipswich Sparrow. Nahant Beach, March 16, W. E. Bates.
542a. Savannah Sparrow. October 14; March 25.
554. White-crowned Sparrow. Ipswich, May 22, Dr. C. W. Townsend.
558. White-throated Sparrow. September 14 to January 7; April 25 to May 16.
559. Tree Sparrow. October 30 to April 3.
560. Chipping Sparrow. October 14; April 16.
563. Field Sparrow. Flax Pond, Lynn, December 12, 1920, C. E. Chase; Haverhill, March 13, 1921, B. S. Griffin.
567. Slate-colored Junco. October 6 to April 13.
581. Song Sparrow. Resident species.
584. Swamp Sparrow. October 17; April 3.
585. Fox Sparrow. November 7 to March 31. Haverhill, January 2, B. S. Griffin; Middleton, January 28, A. W. Beckford.
587. Towhee. Fay Estate, Lynn, November 13, C. E. Moulton; April 22, V. H. McGuffin.
595. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. May 14.
598. Indigo Bunting. May 14. This species seems to have lost ground.
608. Scarlet Tanager. May 14.
611. Purple Martin. May 2 and 14. Still very rare in the County.
612. Cliff Swallow. May 14-15. This species and the Bank Swallow seem to have trouble in finding agreeable nesting places in Essex County and colonies of each are rare here.

613. Barn Swallow. September 11; April 18.
614. Tree Swallow. September 11; March 20.
616. Bank Swallow. W.E. Bates found a colony nesting in a sand pit in West Peabody, May 28, 1921.
619. Cedar Waxwing. Roving resident species.
621. Northern Shrike. December 9 to March 6.
624. Red-eyed Vireo. September 11; May 14-15.
627. Warbling Vireo. May 14-15.
628. Yellow-throated Vireo. September 26; May 10.
631. White-eyed Vireo. September 26; May 14. A White-eye which had remained about a bushy tangle on the side of Flagstaff Hill, Fay Estate, Lynn, during the summer of 1920, was seen there on May 15, 1921, and for a few days afterward. On the Ipswich River Trip, R. Lawson heard one near Middleton Paper Mills, May 14, 1921.
636. Black and White Warbler. September 2; April 28.
642. Golden-winged Warbler. August 19; May 14.
645. Nashville Warbler. May 14.
647. Tennessee Warbler. May 14-15.
648a. Northern Parula Warbler. September 24-28; May 14-28.
652. Yellow Warbler. August 19; May 3.
654. Black-throated Blue Warbler. May 14-16.
655. Myrtle Warbler. September 9 to May 29.
657. Magnolia Warbler. May 14-21.
659. Chestnut-sided Warbler. September 4; May 10.
660. Bay-breasted Warbler. Fay Estate, Lynn, May 22, 1921, C. E. Moulton.
661. Black-poll Warbler. September 28 to October 9; May 14-21.
662. Blackburnian Warbler. May 14-22.
667. Black-throated Green Warbler. October 3; April 28.
671. Pine Warbler. September 28; April 2.
672a. Yellow Palm Warbler. October 3-13; April 14 to May 14.

673. Prairie Warbler. September 2; May 14. Very Common about sprout lands from Pratt's Pines, Lynn, to Robin Rock, Lynnfield.
674. Ovenbird. May 2.
675. Water Thrush. August 19; May 14-29.
681. Maryland Yellow-throat. October 7; May 11.
685. Wilson's Warbler. May 18-29.
686. Canada Warbler. May 14-29.
687. Redstart. September 2; May 12.
697. Pipit. Recorded on the Ipswich River Trip for the first time, May 15, 1921. Seen at Ipswich, June 4, 1921, by Dr. C. W. Townsend.
703. Mockingbird. Marblehead Neck, January 11, 1921, A. B. Fowler.
704. Catbird. October 8; April 24. Fay Estate, Lynn, January 19 to April 6, a single bird, seen first by C. E. Moulton, later by several other club members.
705. Brown Thrasher. October 3; April 22.
721. House Wren. May 4. Several observed later but by no means common.
722. Winter Wren. October 13, 1920, C. E. Moulton.
724. Short-billed Marsh Wren. May 15.
725. Long-billed Marsh Wren. October 2; May 15.
726. Brown Creeper. October 3 to April 10.
727. White-breasted Nuthatch. October 28 to March 25. Few reported.
735. Black-capped Chickadee. Resident species.
748. Golden-crowned Kinglet. October 12 to April 4.
749. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. October 17; April 6-25.
755. Wood Thrush. May 4.
756. Veery. May 10.
759b. Hermit Thrush. November 6; March 31.
761. Robin. Resident species.
766. Bluebird. November 7; March 6.

A SHELD DUCK (*TADORNA TADORNA* L.) FROM ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.*

An example of the Common Sheld Duck, a female, was killed Oct. 5, 1921, by Capt. Howard H. Tobey of Gloucester, in Ipswich Bay off Annisquam, not far from the mouth of the Essex River. Through the kind efforts of Mr. Carl E. Grant, game warden at Gloucester, the specimen was secured for the Peabody Museum of Salem, and identified by State Ornithologist Forbush, who has reported its occurrence to the "Auk." It has been mounted by J. W. Goodridge of South Hamilton and now adds interest to the Essex County collection of the Peabody Museum.

The bird was described as being extremely wild, and its plumage showed no signs of the wear-and-tear or soilure indicative of captivity, so that this specimen can properly be regarded as a wanderer from the Old World.

The Sheld Duck is recorded as a resident in the British Isles, common and generally distributed in suitable localities and especially numerous on the east coast of Scotland. It ranges east over Europe and Asia as far as Japan, breeding as far north as Norway and 70 degrees latitude in the Ural Mountains, and southward to France and Spain. In the interior of Europe, along the Mediterranean basin and in North Africa, it is a winter visitor, as also in India, South China, and Formosa. Occasionally it visits the Faëros and Iceland.

As will be seen by the photograph, the usual conspicuous chestnut collar is nearly wanting in this specimen, being very narrow, faint, and disappearing ventrally. Nor is there a vestige of the customary median dusky stripe on the under-parts. A good colored plate of the adult male and female may be found in Bonhote's Birds of Britain.

ALBERT P. MORSE.

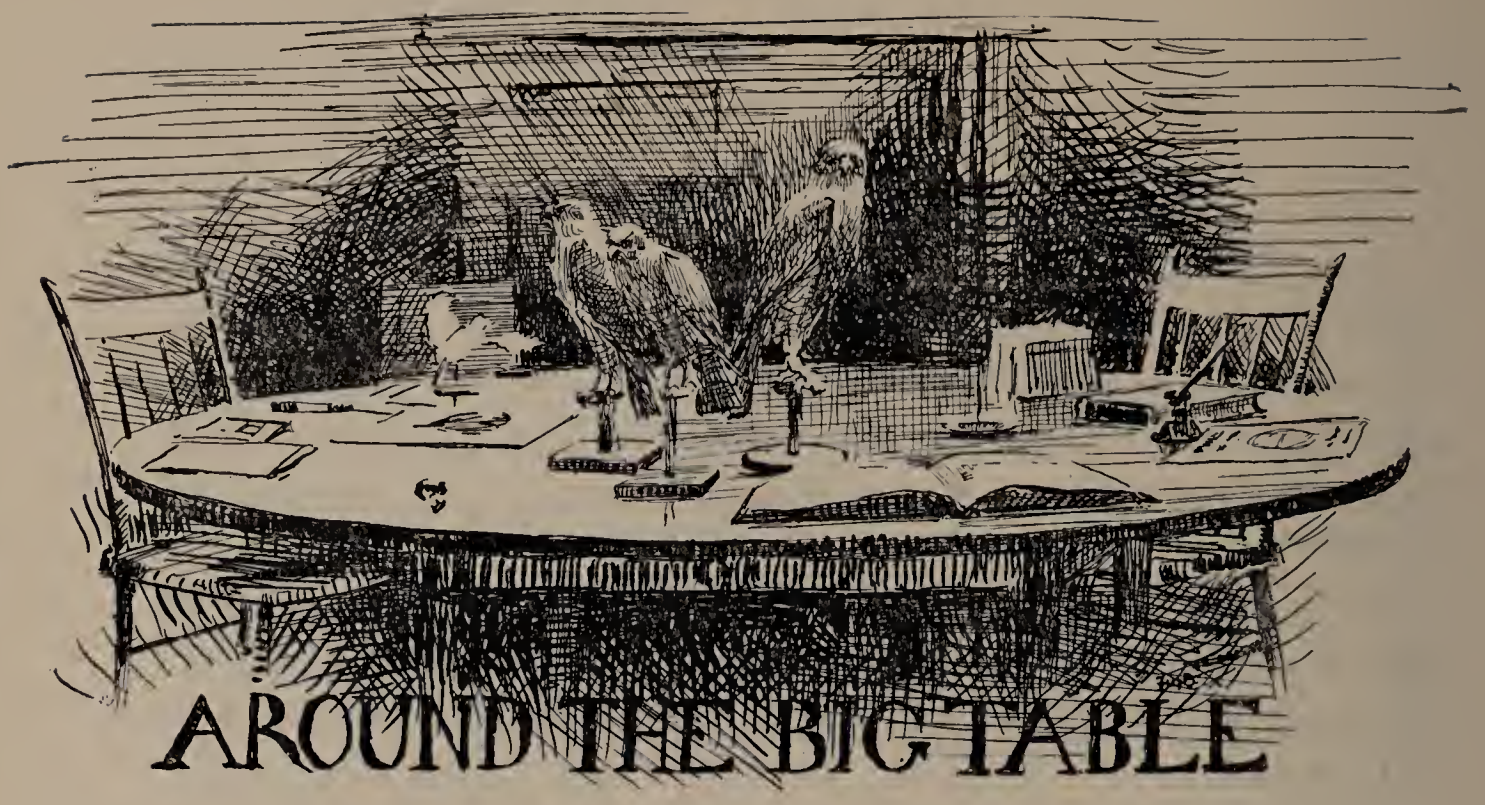
* We have been unable to find any previous record of the occurance of this species in North America. *Ed.*

FRANKLIN'S GULL IN NEW ENGLAND.

ALBERT P. MORSE.*

I wish to place on record a New England example of Franklin's Gull, *Larus franklini* Richardson, in the Essex County collection of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass. It is labeled "o, Salem, Oct. 28, 1885, Geo. O. Welch" and is in fine condition. It is an adult in winter plumage and somewhat resembles Bonaparte's Gull (with which species it had been grouped) but a comparison with specimens at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., through the kindness of Mr. O. Bangs leaves no doubt of its identity.

* Believed to be a first record for New England.



AROUND THE BIG TABLE

POLYANDRY AMONG CROWS?

I don't believe in gossip, but I believe I will tell you about the scandal that occurred early this spring in the "Crow family" living on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston on the mall between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets.

I noticed three crows flying up and down the mall flirting with each other, and carrying sticks in their beaks. Finally they chose a limb high up in one of the elms to build their home. While building, two crows would be in the nest at the same time arranging the sticks etc., while the third looked on just above when they were workin. After the pair left, the third would get into the nest and fix things up. That went on until the nest was nearly finished. Then they would fly to the roof of the houses either side of the tree, peck off the tar and apparently use it to paste the sticks together. After one of the crows began to set they were very cautious and did not show up much. Unfortunately I could not see the finish of the raising of that brood as I moved to Cohasset early in May. *Now*!

The question is, did *he* have two wives? or did *she* have two husbands?

HARRY V. LONG.

A CATBIRD IN WINTER AT FAYS.

On a clear, crisp afternoon, about sunset—January 19th, 1921, while looking at some Juncos and Tree Sparrows, about the brush on the margin of a small swamp on the edge of the Fay Estate, Lynn, I noticed a long tailed dark looking bird, above and back of them, feeding on buck-thorn berries. After watching this bird for some minutes, I tried to get a nearer view, passing around a bushy point and into a path leading under the small tree upon which he was feeding. In doing so I startled the bird and he dove across the path into the brier tangle beside the swamp. By this time I had decided it was a Catbird.

Next day, about noon, I looked the swamp over and found the Catbird within a few feet of where he had disappeared the previous afternoon. From this time on I saw the bird frequently, sometimes alone and sometimes in company with other club members, until February 14th. After this date W. E. Bates, who had shared several meetings with the Catbird with me, had the good fortune to see the bird at various times through March and April. His last record was April 6th. Our bird seemed very tame, often allowing approach within a few feet while he rested in the brush or fed on buck-thorn berries over our heads.

The little swamp is an ideal place for a winter bird shelter. It rests in a little cup among the hills, and is almost completely surrounded by woods. The bushes along the shore are overrun by catbrier with many entangled bunches of dead leaves making warm nooks in which to pass the night or to hide from danger. Buckthorn, Catbrier, Mountain Ash and Bittersweet berries were plentiful and near at hand, furnishing a full larder.

We had hoped to see our bird until migrant Catbirds arrived from the south, but no Catbird records were made after April 6th until A. C. Morley reported one in Swampscott on April 24th.

C. E. MOULTON.

AMERICAN EGRETS ON ROWLEY MARSHES.

For some weeks during July and August 1921, rumors, and more or less reliable reports, were current, of "great white birds, resembling cranes or herons," being seen on the Rowley Marshes. These persisted to such an extent that a group of club members went, on August 22, to Rowley to settle if possible the identity of the birds. It was my good fortune to be one of this quintet, the others being Dr. Walter G. Fanning, Albert B. Fowler, Lawrence W. Jenkins and Rodman A. Nichols.

Report had located the birds as frequenting the vicinity of the Daland Camp on the Rowley Marshes, about half a mile down river from the station. Embarking in a boat, we made the trip and had hardly reached the camp when, in looking for signs of our quarry we discerned through our binoculars, perhaps half a mile to the eastward, four large, white birds. As we were watching them, one raised its wings which, at the time, looked to me to be tipped with black. This may have been (and probably was) occasioned by shadows. Just at that moment, one of our party discovered a fifth bird, directly across the river from us and perhaps two hundred yards distant. This bird was unquestionably pure white and we had a splendid view of it. Rumor had said that there were five of these "great white birds, evidently two pairs and a single bird, which seemed to keep more or less aloof from the others," This, then, presumably was the "Old Bach" of the group.

Desiring to get still nearer, we rowed across the river but, upon landing, the bird had disappeared. We resumed our trip down the river in quest of the quartet. As we rowed along, this fifth bird flew ahead of us, alighting on the marsh some distance down stream. Reaching that point we beat about the marsh but failed to flush the bird, so we pursued our way down the stream toward the other four.

Arriving at the place where they had last been seen, we landed but the birds had gone. Three of the party kept

on toward a camp-house in hopes of flushing the birds, while the Doctor and myself returned to the boat and started out of the little creek where we had landed. As we did so, a great white bird (presumably the "Old Bach" of the upper river) flew directly astern of our boat, then turned and followed the line of the river toward the east, so close that we both had a perfect view of it, clearly distinguishing the black legs and yellow bill, typical of the American Egret (Herodias egretta) and satisfying us both as to its identity. In fact, I might say, it was a veritable "dress parade" for our benefit.

Although we had no such close view of the other four birds, I am satisfied that they were of the same species. While report was current that one of the birds looked larger than the others, I could see no material difference in the size of the five seen that day. They were much too large to be the young of the Little Blue Heron.

It was interesting to note that later, reports were current of Egrets being seen on Plum Island to the number of eleven which was increased to thirteen from another source. Five is my record; four I am satisfied were American Egrets and one, by all that's good and great, I'll swear to!

WILLIARD B. PORTER.

THE GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.

One evening, while eating my supper, the telephone bell rang and R. B. Mackintosh, at the other end of the line, asked me if I would like to see a Grasshopper Sparrow. There could be but one answer, especially as I had never seen one. S. G. Emilio had discovered two in a field near Howe Station, Middleton, and had shared his find with Mr. Mackintosh and others.

Arrangements were made and, about 7 A. M. on Sunday, August 14th, A. P. Stubbs and I left Lynn by auto, picked up Mr. Mackintosh and A. A. Osborne at Peabody and pushed on for Howe Station, where Mr. Emilio met

us. The field in which the birds had been seen was on Dayton Street, at the top of the first rise from Howe Station, and near the Salem and Lawrence car line. Under Mr. Emilio's guidance we started across the field and soon heard a note that was a little suggestive of a Chipping Sparrow. It was an elusive sound, very hard to locate. None of us could find the bird until he started up, almost at our feet, and flew into some bushes at the lower edge of the field. Soon another one started up, flew across the field, and alighted in a tree near where the first one disappeared. We spent some time looking him over carefully. Three of our party, familiar with the bird, unhesitatingly pronounced it a Grasshopper or Yellow-winged Sparrow, although none of us could find a trace of yellow on the wings. Finally one of the birds flew back into the field, alighting in the grass and, in spite of his incessant chipping, again we found it almost impossible to locate him until he flew. After hearing his insect-like song, I can readily understand why he is called Grasshopper Sparrow, although I am told he has much more of a song than anything we heard that day.

There were many other birds in the trees and bushes and on the ground nearby, and a Kildeer was flying over the field calling "Killdee, Killdee," but all seemed commonplace in comparison with the little brown, inconspicuous bird we had come to see. One of our party was due home by 9.30 A. M. so we were forced to leave. Mr. Stubbs and I agreed that a twenty-five of thirty mile ride was a short trip to make for an introduction to the Grasshopper Sparrow, and I know the others were glad to renew an acquaintance with him.

CHARLES E. CHASE.

THE PRAIRIE WARBLER.

During the year 1921, I first became aware of the presence of the Prairie Warbler in the Lynn Woods district in early May. There were at least two male birds which chose as their temporary abiding place the eastern shore

of the new pond of Wyoma. Their respective haunts were not far apart—perhaps one or two hundred yards. I used to hear or see these birds in about the same places off and on for about a month. On or about June 10th they were missing from this particular territory and at the same time one made itself known on a bluff across the pond about ⅛ of a mile distant. Also about this time I discovered the presence of a Prairie Warbler down on Cliff Street about a mile distant from the spot where I saw the first birds.

Although this bird is called a "Warbler," the notes I have so far heard are more like those of the katydid than of a bird. For awhile it seemed to me that I could make about eight notes, the first five of which varied but slightly in pitch, the last three ascending very rapidly. Later I discovered one bird that appeared to give forth as many as twelve or thirteen notes in its song. I also noticed that the notes of one particular bird were much clearer than the ordinary note of these Warblers. In other words, the "z" sound was not so pronounced. Early in the season I was able to approach very closely to one of these birds and saw him catching a mayfly. He seemed to perform that trick much after the fashion of the flycatcher family. Later on I discovered one picking off the green worms which infest the oak tree, and these he gobbled down with great gusto. One thing I noticed in particular, that the bird generally chooses a dead limb on which to perch.

On June 25th I determined to make a search for the nest of this Warbler. Just beyond Pratt's Pines, a stately grove back of St. Mary's Cemetery overlooking the new pond, is an undergrowth of oaks, pines and gray birch with here and there a clump of blueberry bushes. To the left the land slopes down to an arm of the pond and half way down the slope is Snake Well. In walking along the brow of this slope I was suddenly attracted by the chirping of some small birds. Thinking that I might have accidently stepped near a nest, I looked around carefully among the bushes, but could find nothing that bore any

resemblance to one. Flying near me from bush to bush, I saw a Prairie Warbler. The chirping continued and I thought I could hear two more birds. I then made my way down towards the well and seemed to be "getting warmer," as the chirping became more and more excited. Presently the female began to flutter about in front of me as if in the last stage of collapse and rather inviting me to come to her immediate assistance. I stood still, however, and waited a few minutes. Presently I heard almost under my nose a small chirp, and looking carefully I was not long in discovering among the foliage a small bird whose tail feathers were still undeveloped, but which had been making a trial flight. I easily caught the little chap, who was somewhat bigger than a bumblebee. He put up quite a fight for liberty while the mother bird was throwing all kinds of fits to attract my attention. Turning my eyes to the left I was delighted to find a little bag of a nest with one unhatched egg in it. The nest hung in a viburnum bush and was about 30 inches from the ground. A day or two afterwards I revisited the spot and found the young bird pleasantly tucked away in a sort of tent made of two or three oak leaves where it had evidently spent the night and had kept dry and comfortable, notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain. This was my last observation.

V. H. McGuffin.

LAUGHING GULLS AT FLAX POND.

On the morning of May 29, 1921, while passing Flax Pond, Lynn, I noticed two birds resting on the water near the center of the pond, which evidently were gulls. As it was late in the season for Herring Gulls to visit Flax Pond, which they occasionally do during fall and spring, I felt it worth while to try for a nearer view.

Skirting the shore as nearly as the bordering dwellings and icehouses permitted, I finally obtained a close view of the birds. They had black heads, white necks and

breasts, and dark wings. Apparently in play they arose from the water, and as they flew by I noted dark red bills, and that their dark wings had broad black tips. The general wing effect was much darker than I had ever before observed on any small gull. The birds appeared larger than Bonapartes, with whose winter plumage and habits I am familiar. Consultation of manuals and bird plates, on my arrival home, justified my opinion formed at the pond, that they were Laughing Gulls. The playful manner of their flight, leaving the water and returning to rest upon it again, indicated a mating pair. One of the birds held a small fish in its bill, more in the manner of a plaything than as food.

Flax Pond is a good mile from salt water in any direction and is closely settled on all sides; in spite of this crowding by civilization however, it seeme popular with Grebes, Loons, Gulls, Terns, Ducks and Geese; but, so far as I can learn, this is the first appearance there of Laughing Gulls.

A. P. STUBBS.

SOME BIRDS SEEN AT MT. KTAADN.

It was our good fortune during the month of July, 1921 to visit Mt. Ktaadn, and on a hurried trip covering less than three days from Ripogenus, sixty-four species of birds were identified.

Of special interest to us were the Canada Jay, the Arctic Three-toed, and the Pileated Woodpecker.

Bald Eagles seemed less common than is usual in wild country. Ospreys were seen every day. We twice saw a Raven, possibly the same bird both times. Loons were far from common. The far carrying notes of the Olive-sided Flycatcher could always be heard at York's Camp and were a real treat. A flock of nine Buffle-heads spending the summer at Daisy Pond made our acquaintance.

Several Hawks were seen hovering over the plateau, but none near enough to be identified.

A red squirrel was seen at the "monuments" and we could but wonder what he found among those rocks to keep him so fit.

The scenery fom the summit of Ktaadn, reminds one of the answer given by a chap from Ireland who was asked, "what is virgin soil?" "It is a place," he said, "where the hand of man has never laid its foot."

W. G. FANNING.

THE YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.

One of the most pleasant recollections of woodland life in my younger days is my acquaintance with the Yellow-breasted Chat, which during the years 1885-1895 was very plentiful in this part of the state. In one season I personally knew of as many as twelve pairs breeding in Lynn, Salem and Peabody. Nearly all of the nests were in thick clumps of young barberry bushes.

I have no personal knowledge of the status of the Chat prior to 1885 but E. A. Samuels states, in his book published in 1867, that a pair of Chats nested in Lynn three years in succession. Mr. Samuels came to Lynn to study the bird at my father's invitation which would indicate that even in their time this was considered a favorable locality.

As the Chat is now a comparatively rare species hereabouts, it is probable that the work of the Gypsy Moth Commission in cleaning up sprout land together with more recent forest fires has discouraged the bird and forced it to seek more congenial surroundings.

The following notes of recent occurrences are furnished me by Messrs. C. A. Clark and A. P. Stubbs.

A. P. STUBBS.

1902. Paradise woods, Swampscott, June 6. One male in song.

1906. Near Alden Waitt's residence, Lynn, June 4-10-20. A pair with nest.

1908. Marblehead Pumping Station, Loring Ave., Salem, June 18, three males.
1909. Highland Park, Salem, May 25. One male.
1911. Highland Park, Salem, May 30. One Male.
1912. Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, May 12. One bird.
1915. Near Rye Field, Fay Estate, May 23. One bird.
1918. Pratt's Pines, Lynn Woods Park, June 21-30. Breeding birds.
1919. Pratt's Pines, May 21. One male.

C. A. CLARK.

1918. Pratt's Pines, Lynn Woods Park. June 18-19-20 21-22-29, July 4. From one to three seen on each of these dates. Nest was found in the Fall.
1919. Same Region, May 23-27, June 10-21-28, July 8-11. On June 28 saw three. The young birds were large enough to fly.

W. D. MOON.

OUR BLACK DUCKS.

To begin with, there was a nest of long grass lined with downy feathers, on top of a large rock near the river. In this nest were twelve pale blue eggs. We took five of them home and placed them under a hen and two weeks later there was an addition to the farm in the form of five active dirty yellow balls. The moment these were hatched they rushed into a pan of water provided for the hen, much to the latter's surprise. Like all wild things they were very strong. We had heard that, on account of lack of proper food, it was next to impossible to raise wild ducks from the egg. However, with the aid of our imagination and a good deal of luck, we succeeded in discover-

ing the right diet. It consisted of angle worms placed in a pan of water and served five times a day until the ducklings were six weeks old. Then we gave them our regular chicken ration. The old hen was not a success in caring for them so we took her away and, to keep the little ducks company we bought a drake that was half Mallard. We thought at first we had made a mistake in getting him, but as it turned out he was a prize.

The ducklings grew to a good size for wild birds reared in a cage, and when they were feathered out we found there were two ducks and three drakes. There was one duck which was larger than the rest and in the Fall we put her and the old Mallard in a separate cage. The remaining duck was left with the other drakes, but she was so ugly that they were afraid to go near her while she, for her part, made it plain that she wanted the old Mallard. We finally put her in the cage with him and his mate, and the outcome of this move was a continuous battle between the two ducks, in which the intruder was victorious until the old Mallard took the side of his mate and drove the ugly one away.

So far we had raised them and had a permit to keep them, but what to do with them was a problem. We were almost tempted to let them go some of those fall nights when a cold fog with a tang of salt blew in from the sea. They must have known that way out there were other ducks streaming south, for they would stand up in their cage with their long necks stretched out, calling in deep, harsh notes. We sympathized with them and for many days were undecided.

They stayed out all winter, and would go to sleep with their feet drawn up into their feathers and several of the coldest mornings we found them struggling to get up. At these times we were obliged to get the axe and chop them out of the ice that imprisoned them.

One Sunday morning it started to snow and before night there was a blizzard raging, so we put the ducks in their coops for safety. When we dug them out, we found the

old Mallard was all alone. His mate had flown away during the night. She had gotten out of the little house into the cage that had been torn by the storm, but a drift had closed the entrance and locked the drake in. We felt pretty badly over it, but not nearly as much so as the drake. We fixed the cage and gave him food and water but he was uneasy and would not eat, and for two days and a half after his mate had gone kept up a continual pacing back and forth. Finally we placed him in the cage with the others, but he fought them all. Then we put him on the snow to see what he would do when he was free. He flapped his wings and flew about a hundred yards and alighted. His wings were weak from lack of use. We watched him all the morning as he flew about the farm each time going a little further than before. At last he came near his cage, took a sip of water and with a whirring of wings he was in the air. Up, up he went and then started to circle. Around he swung, then straightened out and was soon a speck in the distance.

The old Mallard was gone and his mate was gone. We wondered if they would ever meet. We fixed the others as best we could and started on our regular morning work. In about an hour, as we were going to dinner, we saw a sight that gave us a thrill. There across the snow walked the old Mallard and behind him was his mate. We ran toward him with a shout, and the old fellow answered. The duck was tired and walked with her head down. Every few feet he would go back and talk to her and urge her along, then he would take the lead and strut along making a terrible racket. He did not stop until they were up to the coop. We lifted the cage and he urged her in under and then he looked up at us and talked and talked. But we could not understand. In fact there were many things that the Mallard drake did that day which we could not understand.

DAVID STOCKBRIDGE.

CALENDAR OF
THE ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS
1920-21

REGULAR MEETINGS.

September 13, 1920. Summer experiences and general field notes. Fifteen members present.

October 11, 1920. Paper on "Birds' Nests" by Mr. A. P. Stubbs. Field notes and general discussion. Fourteen members present.

November 8, 1920. Club voted to buy Camp at Boxford. Paper by Mr. R. A. Nichols, "Variations in the Song and Habits of the Whip-poor-will." Field notes. Twenty-two members present.

December 13, 1920. Annual meeting. Collection and notes of the late George M. Bubier offered to the Club by Mr. Bubier's parents. By-Laws changed to include Recorder as regular officer of the Club. Officers for 1921 elected. Paper by Dr. C. W. Townsend, "Birds of Southern Nova Scotia" as observed by him during the past summer. 1920 Bulletin distributed. Thirty-six members present.

January 10, 1921. Club voted to Incorporate. Mr. William Brewster's paper on "Bird Migration" read by the Secretary. Field notes and general discussion. Twenty-six members present.

February 14, 1921. A practical demonstration of Etching was given by President F. W. Benson, and Prof. E. S. Morse gave a short talk on the "Arts of Illustration."

Mr. Philip Little discussed briefly the "Art of Lithography." Forty-one members present.

March 14, 1921. Mr. A. P. Stubbs, the Club Recorder, went over and discussed the Club Records as gathered to date. Voted that the Club publish a check-list of Birds of Essex County. Twenty-two members present.

March 28, 1921. Preliminary steps taken to Incorporate the Club. Field notes and general discussion. Twenty-seven members present.

April 11, 1921. Paper by Mr. W. Gordon Means, "The Art of Falconry." Twenty-eight members present.

April 25, 1921. Discussion, regarding development of public interest in Ornithology. Field notes. Twenty-seven members present.

May 9, 1921. Copy of the Club Charter read. Field notes and general discussion. Thirty-one members present.

May 23, 1921. Ipswich River Bird Trip, May 14-15, 1921, list discussed and corrected. Twenty-eight members present.

June 13, 1921. Paper by Dr. C. W. Townsend, "The Soaring Hawk." Field notes and general discussion. Twenty-three members present.

FIELD MEETINGS.

November 6 and 7, 1921. Second meeting at R. A. Nichols camp on the Topsfield-Boxford line. As the date would suggest, the weather was cold and windy. Most of the time was passed in the woods and fields about the camp. Saturday evening was spent around the open fire in the living room where the entire party gathered and swapped stories and sang songs. Twenty members were present and thirty-four species of birds were recorded.

January 2, 1921. The first meeting at the club camp on the Ipswich River. A dinner served by Mr. Benson, the club president, was a special feature of the occasion. Bird movements being at a low ebb, few observations were recorded. Twenty-two members were present.

February 22, 1921. The second meeting at the club camp. The party went in from Howe Station on snow shoes, the walk taking an hour and a half for the two and eight-tenths miles. Twenty-three members and friends were present and sixteen species of birds were observed.

April 23 and 24, 1921. Five members visited the State Reservation at Martha's Vineyard to observe the mating dance of the Heath Hen. This is a trip that every bird lover in New England should plan to take at least once. Fully twenty pairs of birds were performing continuously near the blind from 2 A. M. until after daylight. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Kenniston, who have charge of the Reservation, was greatly appreciated by the members of the party.

May 21, 22 and 23, 1921. A trip to the Chase Farm, Albany, N. H. Mr. Chase's farm is on the northerly slope of Bald Hill, one of the hills which close in the southerly end of Conway Intervale, and commands a comprehensive view of the Presidential Range. Nine members were in the party and seventy-six species of birds were observed.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS

Bates, Walter E.	279 Essex Street, Lynn.
Beckford, Arthur W.	10 Park Street, Danvers.
Benson, Frank W.	46 Washington Square, Salem.
Benson, George E.	46 Washington Square, Salem.
Bosson, Campbell	19 Brewster Street, Cambridge.
Brown, Everett B.	266 South Common Street, Lynn.
Brown, Frank A.	13 Atlantic Avenue, Beverly.
Brown, Sumner T.	63 Washington Ave., N. Cambridge.
Bruley, Roger S.	64 Centre Street, Danvers.
Bushby, Fred W.	17 Washington Street, Peabody.
Chase, Charles E.	31 Euclid Avenue, Lynn.
Cousins, Willard C.	10 Richardson Hall, Hanover, N. H.
Cushing, Milton L.	146 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
Donaldson, Maj. George C.	Fort Liscom, Alaska.
Dwyer, Elmer F.	34 Maple Street, Lynn.
Emilio, S. Gilbert	156 Hobart Street, Danvers.
Fanning, Dr. Walter G.	2 Hunt Street, Danvers.
Felt, George R.	71 Main Street, Peabody.
Fletcher, Hugh F.	32 Jackson Street, Lynn.
Fowler, Albert B.	111 Locust Street, Danvers.
Gifford Morris	Federal Street, Salem.
Goodale, Loring B.	1 Pope's Lane, Danvers.
Goodridge, J. W.	Walnut Street, So. Hamilton.
Griffin, B. S.	22 Currier Avenue, Haverhill.

Hubon, William P.	25 Flint Street, Salem.
Ingraham, Phocion	235 Lowell Street, Peabody.
Jones, Gardner M.	c/o Salem Public Library, Salem.
Kelley, Mark E.	30 Beckett Street, Peabody.
Lawson, Ralph	88 Washington Square, Salem.
Little, David M.	27 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Little, Philip	10 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Long, Harry V.	260 Clarendon Street, Boston.
Lord, J. Anderson	13 Ash Street, Danvers.
Mackintosh, Richards B.	5 Howard Avenue, Peabody.
McGuffin, Victor H.	18 Averill Street, East Lynn.
McNeill, David C.	c/o B. D. Allen, Yarmouth, Me.
McNeill, Ralph H.	14 Mason Street, Beverly.
Means, Robert W.	40 Haskell Street, Beverly Farms.
Moon, Wilbur D.	46 Maple Street, Lynn.
Morgan, Rev. Garfield	205 Western Avenue, East Lynn.
Morley, Arthur	Swampscott, Mass.
Morrison, Alva	35 Congress Street, Boston.
Morse, Albert P.	16 Upland Road, Wellesley.
Morse, Prof. Edward S.	12 Linden Street, Salem.
Morse, Frank E.	Steinert Hall, Boston.
Moulton, Charles E.	72 Maple Street, Lynn.
Newhall, Milo A.	Temple Chambers, Salem.
Nichols, Frederick M.	13 Essex Court, Lynn.
Nichols, Rodman A.	27 Broad Street, Salem.
Osborne, Arthur A.	183 Lowell Street, Peabody.
Perkins, Porter J.	Burley Street, Wenham.
Phelan, Joseph C.	16 Peirce Road, Lynn.
Phillips, Dr. John C.	"Windyknob," Wenham.
Porter, Williard B.	4 Mason Street, Salem.
Preston, Charles H.	42 Preston Street, Danvers.
Proctor, George N.	35 Congress Street, Boston.
Robinson, John, Jr.	18 Summer Street, Salem.

Ropes, Willis H.	252 Locust Street, Danvers.
Sanders, Richard D.	43 Chestnut Street, Salem.
Sears, Judge George B.	37 Cherry Street, Danvers.
Smith, Fred A.	Hathorne, Mass.
Spofford, Charles A.	23 Elm Street, Danvers.
Stockbridge, David L.	Centre Street, Danvers.
Stubbs, Arthur P.	53 Webster Street, Lynn.
Taylor, Arthur W.	24½ Briggs Street, Salem.
Teel, George M.	50 Pickering Street, Danvers.
Tenney, Ward M.	Ipswich, Mass.
Tortat, William R. M.	5 Perkins Street, Peabody.
Townsend, Dr. Charles W.	98 Pinckney Street, Boston.
Vaughn, Albert	85 North Street, Salem.
Walcott, Robert	152 Brattle Street, Cambridge.
Wilson, Frank H.	Danvers, Mass.
Young, Alfred C.	Elm Street, Danvers.

Corresponding Members.

Brown, C. Emerson	1829 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Spalding, Frederic P.	1016 Middlesex Street, Lowell.

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BULLETIN 1919 - *Price 75 cents*
BULLETIN 1920 - *Price 75 cents*
BULLETIN 1921 - *Price 50 cents*
Check List of the Birds of Essex County - *Price 10 cents*

The above may be obtained from Ralph Lawson, Secretary, 88 Washington Square, Salem, Mass.

Send checks or money orders payable to Ralph Lawson, Secretary.

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